The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL CORRUPTION.

The $87,000 Expended to Aid in Passage of the Tariff of 1856.

Report of the Investigating Committee.

Interesting Proceedings in both Houses.

The Ocean Mail Service—The New-York Appropriation Stricken Out of the Naval Bill—New Policy of the Opposition—The Indian Bureau, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, May 27.

In the House of Representatives, to-day, the Select Committee, appointed to inquire into the expenditure of money for the purpose of influencing the passage of the Tariff of 1856, by the Thirty-Fourth Congress, submitted the following

REPORT.

That the powers and duties of this Committee were defined by the resolution under which they were appointed, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That a Committee of five members be appointed to investigate the charges preferred against the members and officers of the last Congress, growing out of the disbursement of any sum of money by Lawrence, Stone & Co., or other persons, and report the facts and evidence to this House, with such recommendations as they may deem proper, with authority to send for persons and papers.

The Committee organized on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1858, and afterward, to wit, on the 27th day of the same month, in pursuance of a resolution of the House, appointed J. B. Sheridan, Esq., their clerk and stenographer.

The Committee, acting upon the belief that the action of the House in instituting the investigation had been based mainly upon the published report of a Committee of the stockholders of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company, referred to that paper for information as to the proper starting point in making the investigation with which they were charged. We then ascertained that Richard S. Fay, Jr., had acted as the Secretary of that Committee, that the investigation had been mainly conducted, and the report prepared by him. Some of the members of the Committee were personally cognizant of the fact that W. W. Stone, a member of the firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co., had spent a considerable portion of his time during the last session of Congress in this city, urging the passage of the tariff of 1857. Believing from these circumstances, that the testimony of these gentlemen would not fail to give the Committee information which would be very important for the purpose of indicating the line of investigation which it would be proper to pursue, (if for no other purpose,) they were summoned, and appeared before the Committe on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1858.

In this the Committee were not mistaken. The testimony of these gentlemen satisfied the Committee at once that Mr. John W. Wolcott, of Boston, was the active agent in the disbursement of the money that had been advanced for the purpose of influencing the action of Congress upon the passage of the tariff. No doubt was entertained that if his testimony could be obtained, that he would furnish a full and satisfactory explanation of the whole matter.

Mr. Wolcott was accordingly summoned, and appeared before the Committee. But, (as the House is already aware,) he refused, at the very threshold of his examination, to answer the questions propounded to him by the Committee. It was at once apparent to the Committee that unless he could be compelled to testify, the investigation would lead to no satisfactory result. In the absence of the testimony of Mr. Wolcott the Committee have resorted to such other sources of information as were accessible to them, and have succeeded in collecting facts which throw much light upon the subject, though they do not present so full and satisfactory an account of the ultimate destination of the entire sum advanced for the purpose of influencing the action of Congress, as was desirable. The testimony is more voluminous than was necessary to establish the facts proved. This has resulted partly from the unwillingness of some of the witnesses to testify to all they knew, and hence it became necessary to resort to cross-examinations and partly from the fact that the examinations were oral, and conducted somewhat irregularly by the various members of the Committee. Hence there is much repetition and some irrelevant matter which might very well have been omitted, if the Committee had felt at liberty to omit any part of the evidence.

But as the resolution of the House directs the Committee to "report the evidence," they have judged it proper not to withhold any part of it. The Committee propose to give a summary of the facts proved, so far as they come within the range of the inquiry committed to them by the House. The firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co. was composed of Samuel Lawrence, W. W. Stone, Jarius Slade, O. H. Perry and Henry Jenkins. Its principal place of business was in Boston, with a branch in New-York, where a large share of its business was transacted. Messrs. Lawrence, Slade and Perry were the Boston partners, and Messrs. Stone and Jenkins had charge of the New-York house. "The Middlesex Manufacturing Company" is a corporation created by the laws of Massachusetts, with a capital of one million of dollars, engaged in manufacturing woolen goods. The "Bay State Mills" is a corporation of the same kind, created in the same way, with the same amount of capital, and engaged in the same kind of business. Samuel Lawrence was the Treasurer of both of these corporations, and the firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co. their selling agents. All the goods manufactured by the companies went into the hands of Lawrence, Stone & Co., were sold by them, and the proceeds accounted for and paid to Samuel Lawrence, Treasurer.

The finances of the Boston house were managed by Messrs. Lawrence & Slade, Mr. Perry's business being at the mills, and not at the country house. Hence Mr. Perry seemed not to have been in any way connected with the matters which the Committee have been endeavoring to investigate. The New-York house seems to have been mainly under the control of Mr. Stone, and Mr. Jenkins does not seem to have had any direct connection with the matters that have been brought to the attention of the Committee.

It appears from the evidence that the manufacturers of woolen goods, having for several years past despaired of obtaining any legislative protection, by an increase of duties on woolens, have been seeking to accomplish the same result, by reducing the duties on wool, dye-stuffs, and other raw materials, that were used by the manufacturers. To this end they have been diligently engaged in collecting and publishing such statistics and arguments as they considered proper. In this way a small amount of money was expended prior to the commencement of the last session of Congress. At the last session a vigorous and concerted effort was made. Mr. Stone spent most of the Winter here. In justice to Mr. Stone, however, it is proper to say that there is no evidence that he was personally engaged in using any corrupt means with members of Congress. His labors seem to have consisted mainly in endeavoring to convince members from the wool-growing States, that reducing the duties on imported wool would increase the price of wool grown in the United States. It is not strange that he should have had indifferent success in this enterprize. The manufacturers were not disposed to rest the success of their enterprize solely upon such influences as these.

The evidence satisfies the Committee that Mr. Wolcott was sent here, and authorized to pledge any amount of money, and to use any means, however corrupt, to insure the success of the measure. He does not seem to have had any considerable sum of money here with him. And from all the evidence in the case, the Committee are inclined to the opinion that he was only authorized to promise the payment of money, in the event of the success of the measure. It is proved that $74,000 was paid to Mr. Wolcott soon after the adjournment of the last session of Congress, by Lawrence, Stone & Co., evidently for the purpose of fulfilling his alleged promises and undertakings, made during the Session, to secure the passage of the tariff. This was in addition to some $500 advanced for expenses during the session. The proofs do not show that he ever paid a dollar of this sum for the purpose for which it was advanced, with the exception of $4,000 to Geo. Ashman, of Massachusetts.

Whether he falsely represented to Lawrence, Stone & Co. that he made promises which required this sum to enable him to meet, or whether he had in fact made promises which he afterwards failed to comply with, may be matter of controversy; but there is no doubt that he cheated somebody, and appropriated pretty nearly the whole of this vast sum to his own use. It was all paid to him during the month of March, 1857. The first payment was by a draft drawn by the Boston house upon the New York house, dated March 11, 1857, for $25,000. The next was made on the 13th of March, and was paid by Mr. Stone in negotiable paper and a check upon the Metropolitan Bank, New-York, and amounted to $20,018 83. On the 14th March he was paid the further sum of $12,981 17 by Mr. Stone. On the 10th or 12th day of March he was paid by Mr. Slade, in Boston, $16,000, making in the aggregate $74,000.

The further sum of $5,000 was paid through Mr. Ezra Lincoln to Thurlow Weed, of Albany; and $8,117 06 was paid to the New-York house to various persons, in comparatively small sums.

This makes an aggregate of $87,117 06, which is the whole amount found on the books of Lawrence, Stone & Co., charged to the expenses incurred in the passage of the tariff of 1857.

Of the $8,117 06 disbursed by the New-York house, there was paid to D. M. Stone, Editor of *Journal of Commerce*

Journal of Commerce	$3,500
J. N. Reynolds	1,570
A. R. Corbin, of Washington	1,000
Making	$6,070

The balance of the $8,000 was paid for traveling expenses, newspapers, pamphlets, etc., etc.

In addition to this, it appears from the testimony of Mr. Slade, that Lawrence, Stone & Co. received from other sources engaged or interested in woolen manufactures, some $12,000 or $13,000, which was disbursed by them in addition to the $87,000 which appeared upon the books.

Mr. Slade's testimony was taken on the 3d of May, at Philadelphia, where he could have no access to the books and papers of the firm, and he could, therefore, give no account of the disbursement of this sum. It is due to Mr. Slade to say, that he testified with entire frankness and candor, and that the Committee consider his statements entitled to full credit.

As this was the first intimation the Committee had from any quarter that there was any expenditure beyond the $87,000, they have not since been able to find any clue to the disbursements of the additional sum. And the brief time allowed the Committee before they will be disorganized by the adjournment of Congress leaves no opportunity for further inquiry. Of the sum paid to Wolcott, $13,645 79 was commercial paper indorsed in blank, and negotiable by delivery; $44,355 21 was paid in checks on sundry banks in the City of New-York by the New-York house of Lawrence, Stone & Co., and $16,000 was paid in bank bills by Mr. Slade in Boston. One of the checks for $10,000 on the Metropolitan Bank, New-York, received by Wolcott from Lawrence, Stone & Co., was taken to the house of Francis Skinner & Co., in New York, by Wolcott, and exchanged for three checks on the American Exchange Bank, New-York, two for $3,000 each, and one for $4,000. He inquired of Mr. Smythe, the member of that firm who made the exchange, for a note broker, intimating that he desired to invest the amount in negotiable paper. The first drafts drawn in favor of Mr. Wolcott, for $25,000, were paid in currency at the counters of the banks. Of this sum, $10,000 was drawn by Mr Hewett, the cashier of Lawrence, Stone & Co., from the Metropolitan Bank, with the statement (which was supposed at the time to be true) that the money was to be taken to the West to buy wool. In a few days the cashier of the Bank informed Mr. Hewett that the money had all come back to him in a heap. Under these circumstances the Committee supposed there might be some clue to the distribution of the money obtained by an examination of the books of the Banks and Note Brokers in the City of New-York. With this view, the Committee sent their clerk, James Sheridan, Esq., to the cities of New York and Boston, with instructions to trace the funds received by Mr. Wolcott to their destination, as far as practicable. Mr. Sheridan showed himself well qualified for the inquiry, and was more successful than the Committee had any reason to anticipate. He succeeded in tracing the whole of the notes which make up the sum of $13,645 79 received by Wolcott from Lawrence, Stone & Co., as well as other notes, amounting to $4,779 12, which Mr. Wolcott purchased from O. M. Bogart, a New-York broker, with the checks of the Exchange Bank, to sundry Boston Banks and Boston brokers, where they were deposited for collection by Mr. Wolcott and were credited to him or some relation of his, whose name was used to conceal his connection with the transaction.

During the Summer of 1857, Mr. Wolcott seems to have been dealing extensively in negotiable paper. In September, 1857, he deposited with the Hamilton Bank, Boston, notes amounting in the aggregate to $21,062 08 and at the same time had deposits with various other banks and brokers, the amount of which the Committee have not ascertained. Between that time and the 1st of November he gradually withdrew his deposits from the banks, and about the 1st of November he engaged in banking himself, in partnership with Ex-Governor Gardiner, of Boston. And the Committee have no doubt but much the largest portion of the $70,000 which remained in his hands after the payment of $4,000 to Mr. Ashmun has been appropriated by Wolcott to his own use, and now constitutes a portion of the capital of Gardiner, Wolcott & Co., Bankers, in Boston. There is not a particle of evidence that any part of the sum expended by Lawrence Stone & Co. to influence the passage of the tariff of 1857 ever went into the hands of any member of Congress. And if any reliance could be placed in the evidence of Mr. Wolcott, it shows affirmatively that no portion of it ever did. But the Committee must be permitted to say that they had not one particle of confidence in the evidence which Mr. Wolcott saw proper to give before the Committee. He testifies that he received no money to be used in influencing the passage of the tariff of 1857.

All the evidence in the case flatly contradicts this statement. He says he paid no money to any person to influence the passage of the tariff.

George Ashmun testifies that Mr. Wolcott paid him $4,000 for that purpose and no other. His evidence is beyond all controversy, willfully, and corruptly false.

It is proper for the Committee to say that they are perfectly aware that the testimony of Mr. Sheridan, to facts of which he was informed by Bankers and Brokers in New-York and Boston, would not be competent to establish a charge of corruption against any member or officer of Congress, or of falsehood against Mr. Wolcott or any body else. If Mr. Sheridan's investigations had disclosed any fact implicating any member or officer of Congress, the witnesses who could testify, from personal knowledge would have been brought before the Committee.

But as the facts as ascertained by him were gathered from the books of numerous bankers and brokers in New-York and Boston, and conversations with them, which are detailed in a brief narrative, it was deemed unnecessary to incur the expense of having all these parties with their books brought before the Committee, or to incumber the case with a seperate deposition from every one through whose hands any of this paper had passed.

The effect of the evidence is to furnish a presumption that no part of the money that was paid to Mr. Wolcott, could have come into the hands of any member or officer of the House, and as no doubt can be entertained of the accuracy of the information procured by Mr. Sheridan, his evidence was deemed sufficient for the purpose which the Committee had in view.

Whilst it is a source of gratification to the Committee that the proofs show no member of the House to have been connected with this expenditure of money, they regret that they are under the necessity of saying that it shows that $1,000 was paid to Mr. A. R. Corbin, who was then Clerk of the Committee on Claims of this House.

Mr. Stone seeks to justify or excuse this payment, by saying it was entirely voluntary on his part, without any previous promise, a mere trifling gratuity or present by way of acknowledgment of sundry acts of kindness and advice received from Mr. Corbin during Mr. Stone's stay in Washington.

But Mr. Corbin exhibits the letter from Mr. Stone in which the draft for $1,000 was inclosed, which says it is transmitted in accordance with my understanding with you. Mr. Corbin sneers a little at the blindness and stupidity of Mr. Stone in paying him $1,000 for his services in aiding the passage of the tariff, when, in fact, he had, as he says, done all he could to defeat it. The member of the Committee to whom Mr. Corbin refers, as one of those he urged to go against the measure, desires to say that at that time he had no acquaintance with Mr. Corbin—thinks he would not have known him by sight, and feels very sure that he never could have exchanged half a dozen words with him on that or any other subject, until he met him in the Committee room, when his testimony was taken. Mr. Corbin's testimony, however, leaves no room to doubt that this sum was paid to him for his advice and assistance, and for the advantages which his official position gave him of ready access to members of the House. The evidence of Mr. Corbin, and especially his letter to Mr. Samuel Lawrence, which is incorporated in it, will be found mostly of special attention. Although the leading prominent facts disclosed by his evidence do not bear very directly upon the inquiry with which the Committee is charged, yet they exhibit the influences which have been brought to bear upon legislation for some years past. Although the Committee are not disposed to give Mr. Corbin all the credit which he claims for controlling the legislation of Congress, on the most important measures of legislation, affecting the revenue and finances of the country for the last ten years, they have no doubt but that he has exerted himself to the extent of his ability for the success of the schemes which he has advocated, and that he has been liberally paid for his services.

His testimony shows how the legislation of the country may be influenced by large masses of capital concentrated in the hands of a few persons having a common interest, so as to benefit that interest at the expense of the great mass of the people. It also shows how capitalists may be fleeced by parties who pretend to be able to exert an influence over legislation of which they are wholly destitute. When Mr. Corbin is compelled to choose whether he will admit that he has received and paid out large sums of money for the purpose of corruptly influencing the legislation of Congress, or has falsely represented himself as having done so for the purpose of obtaining money from persons interested in measures pending before Congress, he chooses the latter horn of the dilemma. Whether his testimony is true or not, is matter of no consequence so far as our present inquiry is concerned. The evidence also shows that the manufacturers sought to propitiate and conciliate leading and influential men in all the political parties of the country to favor their scheme. Thus $3,500 is paid to Mr. Stone, the editor of a leading and influential free-trade paper, which supported both the outgoing and incoming Administration. "*for collecting and publishing statistics.*" And $5,000 is paid to Mr. Weed for collecting statistics and using arguments with members in favor of the measure. And $1,500 is paid to Mr. J. N. Reynolds, President of the American Councils of the City of New-York, for the purpose of getting up resolutions in favor of the measure, and procuring their passage through the councils of the American party, &c., &c.

It is proper for us to say that at that time, Mr. Weed was not the publisher of a newspaper, that he held no office, and, that his personal exertions, and personal and political influence alone were sought for or obtained. But it is also true that perhaps no man in the country exerted a larger or more controlling influence over the Republican Party than Mr. Weed.

When such men as Mr. Stone, of the *Journal of Commerce*, and Mr. Weed, are employed to "collect statistics," and write newspaper articles, everybody knows that it is not the labor which they perform, but the weight and influence of their name and character, which is the main consideration for the money paid them. These gentlemen have violated no law in receiving the money paid them; nor do the Committee claim any right, either for themselves or the House, to pass any judgment of condemnation or approval upon their conduct. The facts are submitted to the judgment of an intelligent public, to whom alone they are responsible.

The evidence taken by the Committee shows that two members of the late Congress had some dealings with Lawrence, Stone & Co., before the commencement of the last session of Congress, which had no connection with the passage of the tariff. It really has no connection with the matter referred to the Committee, and would have omitted in the report of the evidence, if they had felt at liberty to omit any part of the evidence which they have taken. And as newspaper rumors have been in circulation which greatly pervert the evidence, the Committee deem it due to those gentlemen that the evidence should be reported, and with it the unanimous opinion of the Committee that there is nothing in the proof calculated to throw a shadow of suspicion upon them.

The report of the Committee has been delayed several weeks by the indisposition of Mr. Slade. Mr. Lawrence is in Europe, and Mr. Slade was the only other person who was familiar with the affairs of the Boston house of Lawrence, Stone & Co. It will be seen, by the evidence of Mr. Cole, that an attempt was made to obtain his evidence early in the investigation, but that he was then in a condition which forbade all idea of attempting to examine him. It was taken as early as, in the opinion of his physician, it was proper to do so. His testimony rendered it necessary to examine Mr. Weed, and the extreme illness of a member of his family caused a further delay of some ten days. The facts disclosed by the investigation do not seem to call for any action on the part of the House.

The only person subject to the control of the House, who is shown to have been criminally connected with the transaction which the Committee were called upon to investigate, is Mr. Corbin, who resigned his position as clerk of the Committee on Claims as soon as he ascertained that there was evidence of his having received the $1,000 paid to him. The Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the report and evidence accompanying it be printed.

B. STANTON,
SYDENHAM MOORE,
AUG. R. WRIGHT,
WM. F. RUSSELL,
SAM'L A. PURVIANCE.

As the report was originally prepared, and submitted to the Committee, it contained the following paragraph:

"And the Committee believe that his (Mr. Wolcott's) premature discharge by the House has prevented the thorough and satisfactory exhibit of the disbursements which they were required to investigate, and which they had hoped to be able to make."

Two members of the Committee are opposed to retaining it, as, in their judgment, it amounted to a censure upon the action of the House. The undersigned, being fully convinced of the truth of the statement, are not willing to omit it, and append it to the report as an opinion of the undersigned, who compose a majority of the Committee.

B. STANTON,
WM. F. RUSSELL,
AUGUSTUS R. WRIGHT.

The House Post-Office Committee to-day adopted a substitute for the pending resolution already reported, authorizing the Chairman to appoint a Sub-Committee of Three, who are empowered to construct a general bill for the Ocean Mail Service, and report not later than the second meeting of the Committee at the next session. They can accordingly report during this session if they choose, and Davis has a bill prepared, nearly similar to that of Florence, which, if appointed on the Sub-Committee, he will propose English, however, will be in no hurry to appoint, and it is not thought that anything will be done this session, unless it is extended. This there is an evident determination not to do, though a strong effort is being made in that direction by various parties interested in legislation. Nearly all the Committees have resolved to report no new business, and only such old as is most important.

The entire appropriation for New-York in the House bill was stricken out by the House to-day. The Senate Committee, however, have agreed to re-insert it.

When the General Appropriation bill comes back from the House, with the item of one million for the Capitol Extension, there will be a strong effort to non-concur, and ask a Committee of Conference, on which it will be stipulated that the control of the Artistic Department work shall be taken entirely away from Captain Meigs, and vested in a Committee of Congress. The feeling against Meigs is so strong that this will probably be carried.

The speech of Sherman, of Ohio, to day inaugurated a new policy of the Opposition, to fight the Administration on the general grounds of lavish expenditures and bad management of national affairs, bringing these topics in the foreground instead of Slavery. The array of facts and figures was appalling, and showed that the expenses of the Government this year would not fall short of eighty-five millions, exclusive of River and Harbor Improvements, Fortifications, and Utah War. The speech attracted great attention on both sides.

The amount appropriated by the regular Army bill is sixteen millions four hundred thousand dollars.

Everything connected with the Indian Bureau is going on in a highly satisfactory manner. The Florida war being over, there is, for the first time in many years, peace with all the Indian tribes, if we except the occasional depredations of Indians in New-Mexico. It is believed that the few Indians remaining in Florida will be peaceable. The annuity to the Fox Indians is now being paid at the chief village on their reservation. Two bands of Sioux are now negotiating with Commissioner Mix for a more equal division of their reservation and annuities. Col. Drew, who was appointed Indian Agent at Crow-Wing, has been transferred to Superior City. It is understood that Col. Wilson, of Texas, an old veteran of the Alamo, has been appointed Indian Agent for the Omahas, at Nebraska O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Thursday, May 27.

The House Committee on the Judiciary made a report to-day on that branch of the President's message recommending in the passage of a bankrupt law to include banks in the same. They take the ground that Congress has no power to pass such a law, for the reason that its exercise would be an infringement of the rights of the States; that even if it were within the undoubted competency of Congress it would be productive of no advantage whatever while it would, beyond all question, give rise to many very great and permanent evils; that the evils growing out of the present system of Banking require a remedy, but that this can only be looked for from the States. The report concludes with a resolution that there be no further action on the President's recommendation. The report is signed by Messrs. Ready, Billinghurst and Tappan.

Mr. Chapman concurs generally in the report, but considers banking institutions as a source of much greater evil to the country than is attributed to them.

The Naval Appropriation bill contains items of $2,850,000 for the wear and tear of vessels in commission; $1,350,000 for the five steamships heretofore authorized; $52,200 for the construction and completion of the works and current repairs of the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard; $269,500 for the Boston Navy Yard; $269,500 for the New York Navy Yard; $97,200 for the Philadelphia Navy Yard; $99,000 for the Washington Navy Yard; $286,000 for the Norfolk Navy Yard; $247,000 for the Pensacola Navy Yard; $318,000 for the Navy Yard at Mare Island, California.

The steamer *Water Witch* reached Washington about noon yesterday, and by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, had stowed on board a supply of coal, provisions and guns, besides having her shaft mended. She left the city this morning, under command of Captain Rogers, for the coast of Cuba, to aid in preventing British outrages on American vessels.

The report that arrangements have been perfected for a semi-monthly mail from New-Orleans to San Francisco, *via* the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, originated in the fact that the terms were, yesterday, agreed upon; but it appears that an unexpected difficulty arose which had the effect to delay the consummation of the contract.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE.... Washington, Thursday, May 27.

Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, introduced a bill to grant a pension to the widow of General Persifor Smith. It was laid over.

The General River and Harbor bill was then brought up and debated.

Mr. Seward gave notice that he would introduce a resolution extending the Session until June 21, to permit the business to be done, especially with reference to the Homestead bill and Harbor Improvements.

A Committee to confer with the House on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then appointed.

The House bill, extending the land laws to the East Cascade mountains was passed.

Mr. Collamer introduced a resolution asking the Secretary of the Navy to furnish information of the cost, efficiency and location of every vessel in the Navy. Agreed to.

On the Homestead bill coming up as the special order, Mr. Clingman moved to postpone its further consideration until January next.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, urged that it be not postponed, inasmuch as it expressed the opinion of the people.

Mr. Clay declared that the opinion of the country was not in favor of it. To Mr. Seward, he said, belonged the credit of originating it in the Senate, and when first brought forward it received but two votes.

The bill was then postponed till January next by 30 against 21.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Brown, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Foster, Green, Hamlin, Bayne, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Tenn., Johnson, Ark., Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson, Ky., Thomson, N. J., Wright.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Bright, Broderick, Chandler, Douglas, Durkee, Fitch, Foot, Hale, Harlan, Jones, King, Pugh, Rice, Shields, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, having voted aye moved to reconsider, which motion comes up to-morrow.

Mr Seward called up the bill for the improvement of Sheboygan harbor.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, offered an amendment embracing all the harbors for which appropriations are asked, amounting to $600,000.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, thinking that they who insisted on the appropriations should provide the money, moved that for the purposes of this act, and to execute all the appropriations for harbors and rivers that may be voted this session, the President be authorized to borrow the amount for ten years at six per cent. Lost by 26 against 24. Whereupon Mr. Davis moved as an amendement, that all articles now on the free Tariff list be classed as enumerated articles, and charged 15 per cent. duty from July 1.

Exception was taken by several Senators, that this was unconstitutional, the point of the argument being whether the amendment was to originate revenue, in which case it must originate in the House, or whether it was merely a modification of the existing scale of duties.

The Senate decided that the amendment was not in order.

Mr. Bigler then moved to strike out the clause allowing $20,000 for unforeseen contingent expenses. Lost by 27 against 25.

Mr. Bigler further moved to strike out the appropriation of $110,000 for the improvement of Red River.

This gave rise to a lengthened discussion, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, May 27.

The House acted on the Amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and non-concurred with that for filling in the new purchase at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The bill was then passed—110 against 75.

The bill appropriating $4,000,000 for the expenses of the collection of the revenue was passed.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, made a report from the Tariff Investigating Committee; and, on his motion, the report and evidence were ordered to be printed, and the Committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Messrs. Moore and Purviance severally made minority reports.

Mr. Purviance concurs fully with the report of the Committee, expecting the part relative to the action of the House in releasing Mr. Wolcott.

The majority say that if he had not been released the Committee would have obtained additional evidence.

Mr. Purviance thinks not, and is of the opinion that having participated in the passage of the act which punishes contumacious witnesses, and especially after Mr. Wolcott had been in prison under the order of the House from Feb. 15 to March 22, it seemed to him that to withhold Mr. Wolcott from trial would be an arbitrary refusal to test the very law he assisted to pass, and besides would operate as a censure upon the action of the House

Mr. Moore dissents from the report of the majority, because it contains a censure of the House for the release of Mr. Wolcott, and because, while sundry individuals have been severely censured, others have been excused or their conduct passed over in silence.

Mr. Cavanaugh, of Minnesota, offered a resolution which was adopted, directing the Committee on Elections to inquire and report as to the right of Mr. Kingsbury to a seat as a Delegate from that portion of the Territory of Minnesota outside of the present State limits.

The Speaker said he had thought Mr. Kingsbury had ceased to be a Delegate, but on looking into several precedents, he found, that Delegates were permitted, as in the case of Michigan and Wisconsin. He called on the House to relieve him from the embarrassment.

During the conversation it appeared that A. G. Fuller was here, claiming to be a delegate from Dacotah. His credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, asked, but failed to obtain unanimous consent to introduce a bill to restrain and repress outrages on the flag and citizens of the United States.

The House went into Committee on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, but it was soon laid aside, and the Army bill taken up.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio—This was the second loan bill demanded by the Administration this session. While he was willing to take all proper measures to preserve the public faith, he would not vote for this bill. It should be accompanied by some radical measure of reform. The expenditures for this fiscal year exceeded the revenue $37,000,000, and for next year would exceed the revenue $43,000,000, or over $80,000,000 in two years. The $20,000,000 of Treasury notes and the balance of $17,000,000 in the Treasury in July last are exhausted. The financial result of the first two years of this Administration would be an empty Treasury and a permanent debt of $64,000,000. Instead of proposing means of retrenchment and reform, they demand loans and Treasury notes, and defeat every effort of the opposition to lessen the expenditures. He then in detail stated the expenses for this year to be eighty-three millions, and estimated them for next year at ninety-two millions, and contrasted the expenses in different periods of the Government with the expenses of the present and the last Administration. The expenses of President Pierce's Administration were sixty millions more than the entire expenses of the Government prior to 1815, exclusive of payments on the public debt. The first year of this Administration cost the nation five millions more than the expenses of the Government prior to the close of Jefferson's Administration—a period of twenty years. Already bills had been introduced appropriating over $69,000,000, and other propositions are pressed upon us requiring many millions more. While population has increased since 1790 seven-fold, expenditures have increased forty-eight-fold. From forty cents an inhabitant, it is now three dollars, or thirty dollars for each family, and twenty-three for each voter. When the comparison is carried into details it is found that the great proportion of the increase is in contingencies, miscellaneous incidentals, and by an army of useless officers. The miscellaneous expenses have arisen, since 1840, from $2,500,000 to $19,000,000, covering a multitude of jobs and contracts. The thirty-third Congress, famous for repealing the Missouri Compromise expended over $3,000,000 for printing, or over $10,000 for each member. The expenses of the Military establishment for this year are near $26,000,000. Under these circumstances, while loan bills may be necessary to pre-serve the public faith, they should be accompanied by proper measures of retrenchment and reform. The House alone can apply the remedy by reducing the appropriations. The Constitution has conferred upon the House full and exclusive power over the public purse, but this power has been practically usurped by the Executive, by transferring appropriations made for one purpose to a different one, by using money appropriated for one fiscal year to another, and by contracts made in advance of appropriations, thus compelling the House to sanction a reckless expenditure, or violate the public faith, and by direct usurpation. Of each of these abuses, he gave examples. An earnest effort to prevent them is met with opposition and denunciation by the friends of this Administration. We condemned the habit of the Senate loading down the Appropriation bill with amendments once rejected by the House, and of introducing revenue bills in violation of the express provisions of the Constitution. The House has long enough neglected its constitutional powers. It has thrown too much on a single Committee of Ways and Means, which, by being burdened with too much business, has become mere transcribing clerks of the Departments. We ignore the principle of "grievances before subsidies," and vote money recklessly, and then do not look after its expenditure. We have seen Committees on Expenditure, and none of them ever meet. They were entirely ignored by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the reference of the President's Message. We also neglect the power of impeachment. Every violation of law by an Executive officer should be followed by an impeachment or a bill of indemnity. When these reforms are completed loan bills will be no longer needed, and expenditures will be reduced within the revenue. He had no confidence that this House as now composed would accomplish anything. The power and influence of the Executive has been too recently felt. He hoped the next house would be opposed to the Administration, and that it will learn from the example set by the last house how thankless a task it is to yield to the urgent demands for money by an Administration. An opportunity will then be offered to check the usurpations of the Executive and Senate, and confine them within their constitutional powers.

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, was glad that the public expenditures were attracting some degree of attention, and that the gentleman from Ohio had invited the scrutiny so much demanded. Why did he not press his reforms in the last Congress, when political parties in the House were nearly balanced, so as to bring about a practical result? He hoped the gentleman would exert his salutary influence on the bills yet to be acted upon—such as those for rivers and harbors, to be launched at us by the Senate, and involving large amounts of money. When the time comes they might expect to see the gentleman resisting an increased loan to accomplish that result. If Mr. Letcher recollected aright, he voted for an ocean telegraph outside the limits of the United States.

Mr. Sherman said he would vote for it again.

Mr. Letcher replied it was not recommended by the President. He ventured to say that Mr. Sherman voted to pay the army, and for giving General Scott, as Lieutenant-General, greatly-increased pay.

Mr. Sherman remarked that he thought that he was not here at the time, but, if he had been, he would have voted for it.

Mr. Letcher did not complain of Mr. Sherman's vote, but because he had undertaken to have others executed for what he had been doing himself.

Mr. Sherman said he wanted to inform his own as well as the other side of the House.

Mr. Letcher was glad to hear it. His present business was with Mr. Sherman. He began with the chief sinner first, and hoped that the smaller ones would soon follow. [Laughter.] In the course of his remarks he said the gentleman from Ohio could not lay his finger on a recommendation of the Committee on Ways and Means not warranted by the laws. He also defended the President's official conduct.

Mr. Leiter, of Ohio, interposing, said he would impeach the President under a resolution in the Cincinnati Platform declaratory for retrenchment and the extinction of the public debt.

Mr. Letcher wanted Mr. Leiter to designate any extravagant expenditure.

Mr. Leiter believed there was scarcely a proposition here that was not an exaggeration.

Mr. Letcher replied that when the gentleman passed over the record, and resorted to his belief, he was in a bad way.

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, said he belonged to the Democratic Party, but complained of the Administration for its do-nothing policy, in refusing to carry out the behest of the last Congress relative to a naval dépôt at Brunswick. While a million and a half of dollars is appropriated for Navy-yards elsewhere, no money is recommended for that. This morning his amendment, appropriating $300,000 to complete that work, was voted down by the votes of extreme Southern men, whose policy is ruinous. The Secretary of the Navy was so long frozen in Connecticut as to have no sympathy with the South, while the Secretary of the Treasury is surrounded by such circumstances that he is crushing out not only the interests of that section, but the State from which he comes.

Several amendments were made, among them one appropriating $100,000 for altering the present arms to breech loading ones, and another appropriating $173,500 to pay the four Companies of Volunteers mustered into the Utah service, for nine months.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, offered as a section of the latter, that no part of the money shall be expended for the support of a military force to act as a *posse comitatus* in Kansas, but it was ruled out of order.

The bill was laid aside, and the Committee took up that making appropriations for the Ocean Mail service.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, said the time had come when Congress should take into its hands more legislation than it now does. There is only one line between New-York and Europe, now existing under the law. A large portion of the money appropriated in this bill to authorize the Postmaster-General to make contracts with other companies, was manifestly wrong and unjust to the different sections of the country. New York should have the sole privilege of controlling the commercial operations of the country.

Mr. J. Glancy Jones replied that the question of carrying the mails was merely one of responsibility. The law of 1845 authorizes the Postmaster-General to make contracts, &c. He has made none except temporary contracts with the Havre line for the proceeds of the postage. He has been waiting for Congress to legislate on the subject of a general system, but Congress failing to do so, an appropriation of money for one year is asked.

Mr. Davis inquired whether a contract has not been made for carrying the mails across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, requiring $290,000.?

Mr. Jones was not aware that such was the fact.

Mr. Davis said he was informed that the conditions were agreed upon, and ready to be signed.

Mr. Jones remarked that there was not one dollar in this bill for that purpose.

Mr. Davis wanted the bill defeated, and the Post-Office Committee would try to report a general system.

Mr. Jones was authorized to say that the Administration desires Congress to take up the whole subject of the Foreign mail service, and put it on a self supporting basis.

Mr. Sandridge, of Louisiana, offered an amendment, proposing lines from New York to Liverpool, Havre and Gluckstadt, and from New-Orleans to Bordeaux, and authorizing the Postmaster-General to make the contract for ten years.

Debate on the amendment was ruled out of order, and the bills above-named reported to the House for definite action, when the House adjourned.

Orders for the Gulf Squadron to Go Out by Commander Hartstein—Character of the Orders—Our Naval Force—Probable Position of the Derby Ministry, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Washington, Thursday, May 27, 1958.

The bearer of the orders under which the Home Squadron will act in protecting our vessels from attacks by the British, is Commander Hartstein, in the steamer *Arctic*. They are rumored to be very decisive, but not so much so as it is intended to make them in the event of receiving, within the ensuing week, unfavorable dispatches from England. The *Arctic* was not originally built for the Navy, but was fitted out with extra sheathing and timbers for explorations in the Northern Polar seas. She may be relied upon for good service in case of a collision. Commander Hartstein has a good reputation for firmness and enterprise.

It does not appear positively certain that the *Colorado* is to be permanently attached to the Home or Gulf Squadron. It was reported that she was on her way to the Mediterranean, but with orders to stop at the ports of Dominica, where certain Americans were in trouble with the colored authorities. It may be presumed that orders will be dispatched to her to remain on the West India station. Counting in the *Colorado*, the naval force immediately available in and around the scene of the late insults to our flag, consists of 125 guns and 6 or 8 large and small vessels. The *Colorado* and the *Wabash* together, are a match for the whole British force, if well fought, for they have the advantage of being able to choose their own distance, and of using their long and heavy guns with effect, while safe beyond the reach of British shot. It is a mistake to suppose this squadron could be much strengthened by the recall of the fleet, which is usually performing pleasure excursions up and down the Mediterranean. That fleet has been greatly diminished of late years, and now consists of but two vessels.

The American squadron is much needed nearer home. A vote was taken in the Committee of Foreign Affairs, to-day, on recommending the recall of that squadron and the rescinding the treaty which requires it to be kept there. The proposition was defeated by the surprising defection of Douglas from the Administration side. The vote was: in the affirmative, Mason, Slidell and Pugh; in the negative, Foote, Seward, Crittenden and Douglas. This was a most important division, for it precludes a debate in the Senate which would have opened to discussion those prolific sources of contention, the foreign Slave-trade, the British alliance, and the rights of search and visit.

Lord Napier has intimated that he has reasons for believing that the Derby Ministry will make a stand upon the right of visitation, so far as necessary to ascertain the real national character of all suspected vessels. Should advices from Mr. Dallas confirm this view, it is asserted by Administration Senators that the President will immediately call upon Congress to put the Navy on a war footing, and that orders will be given to follow up the British cruisers which have been guilty of these affronts to our flag, and these damaging outrages upon our commerce, and bring them to terms with the irresistible arguments of shot and shell. As this would be a serious movement, not to be gone lightly into, time will be required in order to begin it well. It will be necessary to rescind the resolution for the adjournment week after next.

The Committee on Territories in the Senate delay reporting bills for the organization of Dacotah and Arizona in order to give the Senate time to dispose of the Indian treaty which extinguishes the title of the present possessors of the land which is required by the settlers in the former region. Mr. Kingsbury, the Ex-Delegate from Minnesota, contends that the Territory of that name is still a political existence; that it embraces the Dacotah land district; that he still represents it, and that there is no necessity of passing any bill authorizing a Territorial Government for that region. But the Senate thinks otherwise, having rejected, by laying on the table, a nomination for Secretary of Minnesota Territory, said to have been sent in as if the organization had not been extinguished or swallowed up in the formation of a State. The claim of a contingent remainder in this case does not appear altogether groundless.

The President has done one good thing in reference to Kansas. He has removed Emory, the notorious leader of the mob which murdered Phillips, from the post of Register of the Ogden Land District, and his colleague the Receiver, name not now recollected. The names of the successors of these persons are Nenan and Patterson, men of moderate and respectable characters compared with those removed. A.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The Ministerial Crisis in England.

Government Sustained in the Lords—The Debate Adjourned in the Commons.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE.

Successful Electrical Experiments on the Cable.

Important Address by Mr. Layard on India.

COTTON QUIET—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

Consols 97 1-4 a 97 3-8

The Royal Mail Steamship *Africa*, Captain Shannon, from Liverpool at 9½ on the morning of the 15th of May, arrived at this port at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing 69 passengers.

The *Africa* arrived at the light-ship at 6:30 last night, and came to the bar, but could not get in owing to thick fog. Anchored near the light-ship at 7:20 P. M.

The screw steamship *Saxonia* arrived at Southampton at 8¾ A. M., and the *Arago* at 12 noon, on Thursday, the 13th of May.

The U. S. corvette *Cumberland* remained at Madeira on the 5th of May.

Lord Shaftesbury's resolution of censure upon the British Government, for their dispatch to the Governor-General of India, was debated and lost in the Lords. There was a majority of nine in favor of the Government. Mr. Cardwell's vote of censure upon the Government was debated in the Commons on the 14th, but was postponed to the 18th, when the vote would probably be taken.

In the Commons, on the 14th, Mr. Baillie, in response to an inquiry, denied the reports that Sir Colin Campbell had lately asked urgently for reinforcements, and that the East India Company had declined for the present to find passports for the troops ready for embarkation.

Mr. Disraeli, in reply to a question, said that Lord Ellenborough laid his resignation before the Queen without the knowledge of even the Prime Minister, and that had he consulted his colleagues they would have unanimously requested him to withdraw his resignation.

In the House of Commons, Lord Stanley had stated that no change had taken place in the position of Britain relative to France or the United States with regard to the Newfoundland fisheries, nor had the British Squadron been increased on that station.

Reports were current that Lord Stanley would succeed Lord Ellenborough as President of the Board of Control, and that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton would be appointed Colonial Secretary in Lord Stanley's place, his reelection to Parliament having been averted by his advancement to the peerage. Another report is that Mr. Ker Seymour will succeed to the Colonial Office.

Another rumor was that Mr. Baillie would retire from office.

A meeting of about 200 supporters of Lord Palmerston was held at the residence of that nobleman on the 14th, and it is said a cordial feeling in his favor was evinced.

The experiments which had been made with the new telegraph machines of Professor Hughes, upon the Atlantic Cable, had been quite successful. The instruments transmitted messages through the whole length of cable, and clearly demonstrated that they could be worked with more rapidity and with greater reliability than any other method.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field called on the 13th upon Sir John Pakington, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and explained to him the situation of the Atlantic Telegraph Company in regard to a paddle-wheel steamer to act as a tender upon the *Niagara*, in place of the *Susquehanna*, which the United States Government were prevented from sending on account of the yellow fever having broken out on board of her. The Admiralty at once granted the request to furnish a steamer in place of the *Susquehanna*. The liberality of the British Government in placing four of their best steamers at the disposal of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to assist in laying the cable this year, and at a time when they are chartering merchant steamers for their own service, shows the deep interest they feel in the success of this great international enterprise. Confidence in the success of the undertaking appeared to be daily increasing in England.

Mr. Layard, the distinguished traveler, had addressed a large and influential meeting in London, on the affairs of India, whence he had just returned. He argued that the cause of the mutiny was mis-government.

The British squadron in the Mediterranean had been summoned back to Malta, from Corfu, by telegraph, and was cruising in the Malta Roads.

A violent storm of wind and rain, amounting almost to a hurricane, had visited London. Considerable damage was done on the Surrey side of the Thames, and the rain fell in such torrents that it is said the water in some of the roads was for a brief interval over a foot deep.

A regular race across the Atlantic is said to have taken place between the steamers *Arago* and *Saxonia*, which left New-York simultaneously on the 1st of May. When they had been at sea four days, the *Arago* got ahead, and fired two guns in triumph, but in a few days the *Saxonia* resumed the lead and fired three guns in triumph. The *Saxonia* finally reached Cowes four hours ahead of the *Arago*.

Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell is gazetted to the rank of General in the Army.

Mr. Wm. Dyer is appointed British Consul at Baltimore, and Mr. C. Tulin at Mobile.

The public may remember the fabricated accounts published in the London newspapers some months since, of meetings alleged to have been held by the "Italian Conference," the speeches being reported in full. These reports were furnished to several of the London journals, and paid for by them. The papers by the *Africa* bring accounts of the arrest of a young Irishman, calling himself Count Borromeo, upon complaint of the proprietor of the *Star*, that he was the impostor who furnished the report. At the time of his arrest he was lecturing upon "Electro-biology." He was committed for trial.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "M. De Sartiges, the French Minister at Washington, is about to come to France on leave of absence. The French Consul-General at New-York will act as *Chargé d'Affaires*."

The Duke De Montebello had left Paris for St. Petersburg to enter upon his diplomatic duties as French Minister to Russia.

Fuad Pacha, the Turkish Envoy to the Conferences, had arrived in Paris. The Conference was expected to assemble on the 22d of May.

Admiral Romain Desfosses is said to have received orders to send two ships of his squadron to cruise on the coast of the Adriatic.

The weather in France had been very unseasonable, and snow had fallen in some sections.

The three per cents closed on the Paris Bourse on the 14th at 69f. 70c.

Orders are said to have been received at Brest to place six ships in commission.

The Abbé Dumage, parish priest of Tavaux, states in a letter to the *Semaine du Vermandois*, that on the morning of the 16th of April he saw a cross about 30 feet long floating in the direction of the sun, but much higher. He gives a circumstantial description of the phenomenon, which was likewise witnessed by six young girls.

Nothing had been done towards the reorganization of the Spanish Ministry.

Accounts from Vienna state that the fortifications in Galicia and in the Italian provinces were being carried on with great energy.

Letters say that the agrarian disturbances in Russia are much more general than is supposed, and that violent hands have had to be laid on the leaders of the refractory serfs. The agitation is exclusively directed against the noble landed proprietors.

The Emperor had resolved on going to Archangel as soon as the ice on the rivers had disappeared.

Count Valentine Esterhazy had resigned his post as Austrian Minister at St. Petersburg. His probable successor is Prince Richard Metternich.

Advices from Odessa estimate the probable supply of grain for export this year at about a million quarters (480 lbs.) of all kinds.

The Paris *Moniteur*, in an article upon the dispute between Turkey and Montenegro, says: "Turkey threatens to invade Montenegro. The French Government, in order to avoid a conflict, invited England to coöperate and prevent hostilities. It has been decided to send Commissioners there, to arrange difficulties." The article concludes by hoping that Austria and Russia will join in the work of reconciliation. There had been a battle between the Turks and the Montenegrins at Grahovo, in which the latter had 50 [illegible] killed and [illegible] wounded. The loss of the Turks is not stated. Grahovo was burnt by its inhabitants. The steamer [illegible], with the Australian mails of Jan. 16, had arrived safely at Plymouth. Great fears had been entertained for her, owing to her protracted passage.

The Ministerial Crisis in England.

DEFEAT OF LORD SHAFTSBURY'S RESOLUTION OF CENSURE.

House of Lords, Friday, May 14.

The Earl of Shaftsbury rose to move the following resolutions:

First—That it appears from papers laid upon the table of this House, that a dispatch has been addressed by the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to the Governor-General of India, disapproving a proclamation which the Governor-General had informed the Court he intended to issue after the fall of Lucknow.

Second—That it is known only from intelligence that has reached this country by correspondence published in newspapers, that the intended proclamation has been issued, and with an important modification, no official account of this proceeding having been received; that this House is, therefore, still without full information as to the grounds on which Lord Canning has acted, and his answer to the objections made to his intended proclamation in the dispatch of the Secret Committee cannot be received for several weeks.

Third—That, under these circumstances, this House is unable to form a judgment on the proclamation issued by Lord Canning, but thinks it right to express its disapprobation of the premature publication by Her Majesty's Ministers of the dispatch addressed to the Governor-General, since this public condemnation of his conduct is calculated to weaken the authority of the Governor-General in India, and to encourage those who are now in arms against this country.

The noble Lord contended, at much length, 1st, that the dispatch itself was censurable, and, 2d, that the whole Cabinet, collectively, were responsible for its production. He denied that the proclamation issued by the Governor-General deserved to be characterized as a general confiscation. By Lord Canning himself, as shown by reference to the letter of Mr. Edmonstone, the manifesto was evidently regarded as announcing pardon and amnesty, yet this was the act which, before it was completed and explained, the Home Government had chosen to visit with a summary answer. Before their dispatch reached India the peaceable administration of Oude was probably surrounded with serious difficulty, but it would now become impossible.

The Earl of Ellenborough declared that the manifesto of Lord Canning announced a violent and naked confiscation of all proprietary rights in Oude. He believed that it would excite a general conflagration of revolt in that province, and had considered it his duty to send out an antidote at the earliest possible moment. His dispatch, it had been said, would weaken the hands of the Governor-General, but he was convinced that it would diminish only the power of doing evil, and strengthen for everything good. The proclamation was not, in his belief, the act of Lord Canning, who seemed to have rendered himself up to evil counselors. Remarking upon the serious perils, the existing efforts, and the enormous expenditure which the prolonged war in India must occasion, he exhorted the House to avoid, by every possible means, embarking in a social war, which would inevitably prove most disastrous, and in which it was impossible for England to be ultimately successful.

The Duke of Argyll, after eulogizing the conduct of Lord Canning, charged the Government with having acted hastily, unjustly, and ungenerously, in censuring his Oude proclamation.

The Earl of Carnarvon opposed the resolutions, which were supported by the Duke of Somerset.

The Lord Chancellor argued with regard to the publication of the dispatch that, as Lord Ellenborough had assumed the entire responsibility of that step, the Cabinet generally could not be made liable for it. As to the merits of the case, he maintained that a proclamation announcing the most wholesale and sweeping confiscation in Oude had been justly rebuked by the Home Government.

Earl Grey, while declaring his unwillingness to effect any change of Government, supported the resolutions. He disapproved the publication of the dispatch, and observed that the resignation of Lord Ellenborough could not free from responsibility the colleagues who had not disavowed the act.

The Duke of Newcastle was also reluctant to displace the present Ministry, but felt compelled to vote for Lord Shaftsbury's resolution.

The Earl of Derby observed that the question divided itself into two branches, one relating to the dispatch, the other to the publication of that dispatch; on the latter point he would offer no defence; it was an injudicious step, and to be regretted; but of the dispatch itself he expressed his full approval. He remarked upon the sweeping nature of the confiscation announced in Lord Canning's manifesto, contending that it would excite extreme alarm and resentment throughout Oude. The proclamation had reached the Government with no explanation, and the instruction that such were coming has never been allowed to reach her Majesty's Ministers, though it would have induced them materially to modify the expressions of their dispatch. Acting, therefore, simply on the proclamation as it stood, they had found cause for serious censure, in which opinion they were borne out by many of the highest authorities on Indian subjects. Respecting his regret that the dispatch had been promulgated in England, Lord Derby maintained that nothing had occurred to involve the Cabinet generally in liability for an act which Lord Ellenborough had declared himself wholly responsible.

Earl Granville went through the details relating to the promulgation of the dispatch, attaching blame to the Government on various points. He defended Lord Canning, and retorted on the Home Administration the censure they had passed on the proclamation of the Government.

Their Lordships then divided, when there appeared: Contents, present, 93; Proxies, 65; total 158. Non-contents, present, 118; Proxies, 49; total, 167. *The resolutions were then defeated by a majority of nine*, and consequently fell to the ground.

MR. CARDWELL'S RESOLUTION OF CENSURE.

House of Commons, Friday, May 14.

Mr. Cardwell rose, and moved his resolution in the following words:

Resolved, That this House, whilst in its present state of information, abstains from expressing an opinion on the policy of any proclamation which may have been issued by the Governor-General of India in relation to Oude, has seen with regret and serious apprehension that Her Majesty's Government have addressed to the Governor-General, through the Secret Committee of the Board of Directors, and have published a dispatch, condemning in strong terms the conduct of the Governor General, and is of opinion that such a course, on the part of the Government, must tend, in the present circumstances of India, to produce the most prejudicial effect by weakening the authority of the Governor-General, and encouraging the further resistance of those who are in arms against us.

The speaker commenced by giving a narrative of the proceedings in the affair. The dispatch, in reply to the proclamation of Lord Canning was, he showed written with great deliberation, and was the collective act of the Government. The same might be said of the publication of the dispatch, for which all the ministers were responsible. It was not his intention to offer any opinion on the proclamation of Lord Canning. He could not do so when that proclamation itself was not before them. They had nothing official but the original draft, which had been much modified; but he must remark that there would be found in the blue books a letter from Mr. Edmondstone to Sir J. Outram, which those who thought Lord Canning's proclamation a novelty would do well to peruse. The proclamation was not directed against the poor cultivators of Oude, but against those who had been for centuries the curse and tribulation of Oude. But what he called on the House to do was, to condemn the dispatch of the Government, who had no right to paralyze the hands of an important functionary, in whose hands were placed the interests of the whole of India. How could he perform new duties when such opinions were to be promulgated in India as those contained in the dispatch.

The tone and temper of that document were, he contended, forgetful both of the position and services of Lord Canning. They might recall a Governor whom they disapproved, but if they advised him it should not be in a way which would paralyze his efforts to serve them. Lord Derby and Lord Ellenborough had both publicly disapproved of the publication of the dispatch. What, he asked, under the censure, was the Governor-General to do? He had stood often almost alone in his manifestation of courage and clemency in the time of terrible anxiety. The dispatch was as injurious to the Crown as it was unjust to the Governor-General. Its operation on the army would chill their efforts, and on those natives who were friendly to us it would carry dismay to their hearts, while it encouraged our enemies. It had enabled all those who were hostile to us on the Continent to exhibit all the bitterness of their feelings. It was said that the Minister responsible for the dispatch had resigned. He denied altogether that the responsible members had resigned. He quoted the words of Mr. Disraeli on the vote of censure on Lord Aberdeen's Government, in which he declared that he never would be a party to making one Minister responsible, or the scapegoat for the whole Administration. Was there then to be limited liability in the Cabinet? The East India Company had set them an example which they would do well to consider. He appealed to the generosity and the spirit of the House not to allow the Governor-General, who had given us many proofs of clemency and firmness, to remain under the censure which had been cast upon him.

Mr. Deasy seconded the motion.

The Solicitor-General said the terms of the resolution proved the weakness of the cause in which it was brought forward, by refusing to consider the merits of the proclamation. He could not acquiesce in the proceedings, and must, in justice to the Government, consider the proclamation itself. That proclamation was not addressed to Sepoys, who were mutinous in the strict sense of the term, and had shown themselves criminals of the deepest dye, but to the inhabitants of Oude, who owed us allegiance, and were simply conquered. On grounds of policy he pointed out the folly of alienating irrevocably the people of Oude, whose affection it was most necessary to conciliate. Lord Canning ought to have promised exemption from further consequences to all those who submitted to our arms. The East India Company, in manly and statesmanlike dispatch, had expressly admitted that the conquered people of Oude were to be treated not as rebels, but as foreign enemies. In defence of the dispatch of the Government, he declared that it was the duty to state its views explicitly and distinctly. He had the highest respect for Lord Canning, but they could not consider personal feelings when the interests of so many millions were at stake. As to the publication of the dispatch, he contended that this was a matter on which the Government had no right to refuse information when demanded by the House of Commons. He repeated that the Government still disapproved of the policy of the proclamation in every sense.

Mr. Lowe said that the House was not called upon to condemn the Government for entertaining different opinions from those of the Governor-General, but for expressing these opinions in offensive and impolitic terms. The terms of Lord Ellenborough's dispatch expressly admitted that the King of Oude was still entitled to the Crown. If the dispatch was so easily to be defended, why was Lord Ellenborough sacrificed? The effect of the dispatch upon the people of India was so injurious, that if it had not emanated from the Ministers of the Crown he would not have hesitated to call it a treasonable document. It was not an official blunder, but a political crime.

After several other speakers had addressed the House,

Mr. V. Smith protested against the impolicy of proclaiming to the Indian people that we had no right to annex their territory, and that we ought to restore that already annexed. He approved, in all respects, of the policy of the proclamation. He defended his own conduct in not communicating the letter of Lord Canning, protesting that it never occurred to him or to Lord Palmerston, to whom the letter was shown, that it ought to have been communicated.

Lord Stanley threw upon Lord Ellenborough and Mr. Baillie the blame of having promised the publication of the dispatch, but the promise once given it could not be recalled. It might have been unwise, but the lesser of the two public dangers was to proceed. They could not, he contended, have passed over the proclamation without notice. The Governor-General had exercised his functions with humanity and success, but it was the lives and property of the people of India, and the probable waste of life of our soldiers, which they had to consider. The dispatch should be read, not as intended for the public, but for the Governor-General of India. The proclamation confiscated the property of small proprietors, of schools and of neutrals. No Government could desire a better ground whereon to stand or fall than the opposition to such a measure.

Lord John Russell said that the question was between the utter unfitness of the Government to retain office or of Lord Canning to govern India. The Government had judged the proclamation, when they knew it to be incomplete, and when the omitted passages contained a justification of the rest. Lord Ellenborough had forgotten that the proclamation contained terms of mercy to those who were really guilty of punishment. It seemed as if it was the intention of the Government to take the first opportunity to censure Lord Canning. It was the duty of the Government to have conveyed the general views to the Governor-General of India, but to have abstained from censure. The dispatch was more like a lampoon than a serious rebuke, and was quite unworthy the government of a great empire, and he saw no escape from its consequences except by a direct censure passed upon it. The Government was bound up with the actions of Lord Ellenborough, and were fully responsible for them.

On the motion of Mr. Roebuck, the debate was then adjourned.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

THE SHIPMENT OF THE CABLE COMPLETED—THE APPROCHING EXPERIMENT TRIP—PLANS FOR LAYING THE CABLE—SUCCESSFUL ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENT—THE PAYING-OUT MACHINES, ETC.

From the London Times, May 14.

Since our last notice of the admirable new paying-out machine for submerging the cable, which the experience of the defects of the former apparatus has enabled the company to construct for the attempt now soon to be repeated, great efforts to insure success to the undertaking have been made. No precaution has been neglected; no suggestion (and these have come by thousands) that was worth attention, has been ignored, and all that skill or science can effect towards carrying out a scheme in which so much, unfortunately, depends on chance has been accomplished. The cable at Keyham has now been stowed away on board the two vessels with which last year's attempt was made. Within the last two days the *Adonis* quitted the wharf, off Messrs. Glasse & Elliott's factory, at Greenwich, with one of the paying-out machines, and 300 miles of the cable, in addition to the extra lengths already made. Since her departure, however, it has been determined to make 100 miles more, and the machines at the works are revolving day and night to complete the extra lengths in time. The total length of cable with which the attempt was made last year was rather under than ever 2,400 miles, which was so near the quantity actually required to span the distance, that the first loss of 300 miles proved fatal to the whole attempt, for that time at least. Now, however, the length of cable on board both vessels is precisely 3,012 miles, exclusive of the shore ends, of much greater weight and thickness, and which amount to about 30 miles more. There is, therefore, in round numbers, 3,050 miles of cable to submerge between two points only 1,950 statute miles apart, so that 1,100 miles, or about 40 per cent., is allowed for accidents and slack in paying-out. This immense cable, which weighs about one ton per mile, will be equally divided between the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*. The latter has her share distributed over all her decks, and, of course, mostly amidships. There is one coil on the upper or spar deck, between the fore and main masts, of 100 miles, 30 feet diameter and 2 feet deep; and there is one of 130 miles, and occupying about the same space, between the main and mizzen masts. On the main deck there are two, one aft and one amidships, of 297 and 294 miles, respectively. On the berth deck there is one of 180 miles, and in the hold a coil of 350. In place of the shore end, which was last year carried on the spar deck forward near the capstan, there will now be a coil of about 100 miles, and the heavy shore ends for both countries will go in the accompanying frigates. Last year the cable was coiled in the hold of the *Agamemnon* in one vast mass of 1,250 miles long, and this immense weight stowed amidships balanced her like a Chinese toy. The result was, of course, that she rolled to an extent that it was hard to say which side of the vessel was uppermost; and on landing the cable after the failure of the attempt, it was found that the pressure of the heavy mass on comparatively so small a surface, had strained her timbers to some extent. To obviate, partly, these serious disadvantages, therefore—disadvantages which, in case of the *Agamemnon* encountering heavy weather, might and would endanger the safety of the vessel—the cable, though still coiled in the hold, is distributed in such a manner that the greatest part of the weight rests on a much larger surface. 1,150 miles will be stowed in the hold, and about 350 miles on the berth deck forward, and to counterbalance these heavy masses, the coals will be stowed as far aft as possible.

All the ships of the squadron will leave Plymouth, as we have previously announced, about the 24th or 25th of this month on their experimental trip, which will occupy from six to ten days. During this about 100 miles of condemned cable will be used in ascertaining the efficiency of various buoys, laying down and under-running the wire, &c., and when all doubts and theories have been practically solved the squadron returns to Queenstown, makes its brief final preparations, and starts for the great attempt about the 10th of June. About that period of the year there is a month of almost uninterrupted calm in the Atlantic, and anything like seriously heavy weather has not been heard of at least for the last 50 years. Bad weather, however, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, in those boisterous latitudes, even if it does occur, is not likely to affect the process of submerging after it has once fairly commenced, for the paying-out machine is so sufficiently self-acting as to almost compensate in its action for any sudden rise in the stern of the vessel to the pitch of the sea.

Both ships, with the accompanying frigates, make all speed to the centre of the Atlantic, or rather to the centre of the space to be traversed by the cable, which is about 32° west of Greenwich. Here the splice between the two halves will be made without loss of time. To overcome the difficulty caused by the two portions of the cable having their "lay," or twist of the outside spiral wires turning in different directions, and forming right and left hand screws, the splice will be secured to rods of iron loaded with a weight in the centre; in fact, an apparatus of the same kind as that by which railway carriages are coupled together. By this means the tendency of the different spirals to untwist each other will be overcome. There is 1,500 fathoms water where this join must be made, and both vessels will remain stationary until the splice has well settled on the bottom, when the *Niagara* will at once steer for the New World, and the *Agamemnon* return to the Old. Each will steam as fast to her homeward destination as is consistent with the safety of the undertaking, so the cable will be either laid or lost within twelve or fourteen days from starting. The depths to which the *Niagara* will have to sink her portion vary quickly and irregularly from 1,500 to 2,500 fathoms, or from 1¾ to about 3½ miles; and this is the case, also, with the *Agamemnon's* portion of the distance. But on the American side the water shoals easily and gradually towards Newfoundland, whereas, on the British portion of the ocean the *Agamemnon* will have to surmount a tremendous ridge, which may be called the Andes of those vast submarine plains of the Atlantic. It commences at about 15° west longitude, and in the course of a few miles the water suddenly shoals from 1,750 fathoms to 550. Up this vast rocky precipice—almost as steep as the side of Mont Blanc—the cable must be laid with extreme care. This difficulty once overcome, the way thence to Valentia becomes comparatively of no account.

In case of dangerous weather arising, the first consideration in all cases will be, of course, the safety of the cable; and no matter how advantageous such and such courses of action may appear, nothing will be done by which the success of the undertaking is jeopardized or even left to chance. Each vessel is provided with reels of strong wire-rope which can be attached to buoys made in the manner of ordinary fishing floats, though, of course, capable of sustaining a weight of several tons. Provided with this apparatus, the cable may be cut without reluctance, if ever the weather threatens, and the end of it (firmly secured to the rope and buoy) allowed to rest almost upon the bed of the ocean, to be hauled up directly the storm has passed. Proper precautions have also been taken to make the floating ends of the buoys conspicuous and easily found in case of the ships being driven from them.

A number of experiments have recently been made with a view of increasing the rapidity of working signals through the entire length of the cable. These experiments, in which a variety of inventions and applications have been employed, have been conducted by Professor Thompson, Mr. Hughes, the American electrician, (whose printing telegraph is likely to revolutionize the present uncertain system,) Mr. Henley, and Mr. Whitehouse. The result, though on the whole far more satisfactory than was at first anticipated, shows indubitably that more than one submarine cable will be required to do all the business likely to be transacted between this country and the New-World. Such a result, however, need dishearten no one, since none but those unacquainted with the subject have for a moment imagined that one working cable would be sufficient, or do more than show the way which others will soon be ready and anxious to follow. How many wires are there kept incessantly employed between London and Liverpool, and between Liverpool and Ireland, where the cost of the post is only a penny, and the delay in using it only a few hours? Yet we believe that nearly thirty wires are scarcely sufficient to meet the demand for messages between these places. Taking this, then, as the standard, how many submarine cables will be required for the business between the New World and the Old? If we are not much mistaken, the messages to New-Orleans alone would employ and richly pay one cable. At all events, if it is only for the purpose of counteracting the disturbing influence of those mysterious magnetic storms, it will be necessary for the Atlantic Company to lay down a second wire as soon as possible,—that is, to have a complete metallic circuit for the return of the electricity along the outer wires of the second cable, instead of being discharged by the earth. Formerly the signals were worked through the Atlantic coil by means of a Smee's battery of 48 large cells with large induction coils, constituting probably the most powerful battery ever constructed. How the insulation of the cable withstood this severe test is an enigma. It has, however, since been ascertained that an ordinary battery of six cells transmitted the signals with the same facility, and that, in fact, the quantity of electricity generated by the enormous power of the first battery choked or charged the wire.

Mr. Henley has recently been making a number of experiments upon the cable at his own expense, with a view of perfecting a very simple and beautiful magneto-electric machine, by which a current is transmitted greater in intensity, though much less in quantity, than the ordinary galvanic current, and thus the liability of the wire to become charged is considerably reduced.

The immense advantages which a magneto-electric machine possesses over an ordinary battery are of almost incalculable importance. It is always ready, can be used anywhere, at any time, and by any person; and, above all, is no expense beyond the first cost of making it. In fact, the difference between Mr. Henley's machine and an ordinary battery is as great as between the electric and old semaphore telegraphs, or as great as the difference which would exist between an ordinary musket and one constructed on such inevitable laws as to keep itself always loaded, clean, and ready for action. It consists of an ordinary large permanent magnet, between the poles of which a soft iron magnet with its coils of secondary wire, is fixed. By this arrangement it is necessary only to deflect the keepers of the magnet to produce an equal current at all velocities, and either in one direction or alternately backwards and forwards. The magnet is 2 feet 10 inches high, and consists of 30 plates of the finest steel, a quarter of an inch thick and 4 inches broad. The soft magnet is formed of 44 soft iron plates, in a mass 3 inches broad and 2 deep, and of the same height as the permanent magnet. The secondary coils for producing the current in the poles of these magnets contain (each) 25 miles of the finest silk-covered wire, or 100 miles for the four magnets. With this machine already eight words per minute can be sent through the cable in its present condition, and, of course, the words can be transmitted with greatly increased rapidity when the cable is laid out in a straight course, for no position could be more unfavorable for transmitting signals than that in which the wire is at present stowed, in huge coils one over another. Up to the present, therefore, all looks well and hopeful for the success of this great scheme, and we earnestly trust that, after a few weeks more, all doubts and misgivings will be solved in the most gratifying and conclusive manner.

The Slave Trade and British Cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico.

A letter, published in the London *Times*, from an officer on board the gunboat *Jasper*, Lieut. and Com. Pym, says:

We have captured and brought in, I may safely say, the largest and richest prize ever captured in the slave-trade. She is a full-rigged and fast-sailing ship of 750 tons burden, with a full slave equipment, and provisions for their sustenance. She also had on board specie in gold to the amount of 2,260 ounces, Spanish and Mexican, or about £8,500 sterling. Her name and nation unknown. We captured her on the north side of Matanzas, on the 22d March, between 9 and 10 A. M., she having sailed from Havana on the previous night, to purchase and bring over slaves for the Island of Cuba. We had rather an exciting chase for about four and a half hours. At seven A. M., the *Styx* (6, paddle, Com. Vesey) hove in sight and joined the chase, but kept astern of us until we were within a mile of her, when she lowered her royals, but did not heave to until two more shots were thrown. We boarded and examined her. She had no papers. Slave coppers were lying on the main deck, and their furnaces in a base in the square of the main hatchway, marked "Marseilles," to which they pretended to be going. We also found slave-tins and spare plank for slave-deck, marked, fitted and numbered, but not in its place; 350 "leagers," and 300 tons of water in them; an immense quantity of rice, farina, dried salt fish, 18 puncheons of rum and other necessaries. The *Styx* shares, but the *Jasper* will share in the proceeds of a prize taken the previous day by the *Styx*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir: In the *Times* of this day you insert a letter from an officer of Her Majesty's gunboat *Jasper*, describing the capture of a slaver near Matanzas, in which the whole merits of the enterprise are claimed for the gunboat. The real facts are, that on the evening of the 21st March, Commander Vesey, of Her Majesty's ship *Styx*, received information that a ship would leave Havana that night for a cargo of slaves, with a full description of her. He immediately went in search of the gunboats which, under his orders, were cruising in the neighborhood; soon afterwards, meeting with the *Jasper*, the commander of which vessel he directed to run down a certain number of miles in a particular direction, himself following slowly.

The accuracy of his calculation was proved by the object of their search being between them at daylight, the gunboat near enough to open fire. I have not got my brother's letter before me, but, from memory, I think it was a shot from the long gun of the *Styx* which made the slaver heave to. The prize had a large crew, and they afterwards said that had the gunboat been alone they would have fought her. I think it but fair to Commander Vesey that he should share in the *éclát*, as the gunboat does in the more substantial benefits of such a capture. He adhered to the strict letter of his duty by using all the means in his power to effect a capture, and gave his brother officers a chance of sharing the prize, instead of securing it all for himself and his own crew, which would have pleased them much better, and he is the principal loser, as one-third of his own share goes to the commander of the gunboat.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. VESEY.

Paymaster-General's Office, Whitehall, May 11.

News from India.

The Bombay mails of April 24 reached Suez on the 9th of May.

The Indian news is of no special importance. Sir Colin Campbell had had an interview with the Gov. General at Allahabad, and on the 20th of April was to start from Lucknow for Rohilcund, accompanying a column under Gen. Walpole.

The bulk of the army remained at Lucknow.

Lord Canning was about to return to Calcutta.

Bareilly and Calpee were still in the hands of the enemy, and at the latest date no attack had been made upon either of those places.

The rebels were said to be in force along the river, near Futtehpore, and near Benares.

Up to the 18th of April, Sir Hugh Rose remained at Jhansi, and it is said large bodies of the enemy were advancing from the East with a view of getting in his rear.

The Kotah garrison, 5,000 strong, were at large, but without artillery.

Azimghur was expected to be relieved about the 20th of April.

The Punjab and Scinde remained quiet.

The Nepaulese were reported to be falling back upon their own frontier to protect it against the rebels.

Trade at Bombay had became less active. The money market was tight and the banks had raised their discounts one per cent.

Freights were unchanged.

The Calcutta mails, with dates to April 10, reached London on the day the *Africa* sailed.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says that we have now a hot weather campaign upon our hands.

The Sepoys, some 3,000 excepted, having escaped, are swarming Rohilcund and the provinces east of Benares. Bareilly overflows with them.

Nena Sahib has, it is said, a strong body of cavalry in which he reposes great confidence, some 25,000 Sepoys and an armed rabble.

The Commander-in-Chief has 8,000 men, 6,500 of them Europeans in Lucknow under Sir H. Grant. Goruckpore, Cawnpore, Benares, Allahabad and Dinapore have been weakly garrisoned, and the remaining 8,000 Europeans and 2,500 natives proceed to the northwest, that is to Rohilcund. The head-quarters are transferred to Cawnpore, and Sir Colin Campbell is expected to command the great attack in person.

Mr. Layard on India.

IMPORTANT AND INSTRUCTIVE ADDRESS—THE CAUSES OF THE LATE MUTINY EXPLAINED—RECENT ANNEXATION OF NEW TERRITORY AND ITS POLICY—NATIVE GRIEVANCES—PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

From the London Times, May 13.

A meeting was held on Tuesday evening, in St. James' Hall, Piccadilly, London, to hear an address from Mr. Layard, who had recently returned from India, on the present aspect of affairs in that country. Viscount Bury occupied the chair, and among the vast company that completely filled the room we noticed many members of Parliament.

After a few introductory observations by the Chairman, Mr. Layard proceeded to address the meeting. He said that he had been requested by many members of Parliament and friends in whose judgment he had the greatest trust to speak that evening on a subject which was too portentous and far too serious to be treated lightly. He should have hesitated to address himself to such an assembly if he had not something to say which he believed might affect Indian affairs. It was his conscientious belief that the people of England did not know the truth in regard to the Government of India. It had not been at any time his fate to make things pleasant, but, without passing reflection upon any one, he would confine himself to a plain statement of facts. Not more than a year ago a wide-spread rebellion broke out in India, and they heard of their countrymen, countrywomen, and children falling victims to an indescribable fury on the part of the natives, the reason assigned being that we had treated the natives with too much kindness. Now, he hated figures and detested averages. He remembered when he returned from the Crimea loud complaints were made that our countrymen were left without food, but the truth soon came to be known, and in this case also the truth would by-and-by be known. God forbid that he should ascribe what had occurred in India to any party, military or civil; *he ascribed it solely to a system.* Almost the first native gentleman that he met in India, on being asked what was the cause of the rebellion, said, "While the English Government was just and honest, God gave them prosperity; but when the Government became unjust and severe, God afflicted them with adversity, which generated discontent and rebellion." He asked the same question of a young native, who said that the mutiny had arisen because the Government had become immoral. *The extent of the rebellion was much greater than had been represented to the people of England.* The letters of Colonel Mill-man proved this fact. He was told, indeed, that some of the native princes had been faithful to us—such as Holkar and Scindia—but had their troops been faithful to us? And what were those troops? Not, as in England, the idle portion of the population, who, by becoming soldiers, cut themselves off from the community; but they were men who, after a certain period of service, looked forward to return to their homes, their farms, and their villages. The rise, therefore, *was not from any military cause.* If the natives were loyal, as had been asserted, why did not the Government dare raise a native regiment to put down the mutiny? He might be asked what object the Indian Government could have in deceiving the English public as to the cause and extent of the rebellion? To the best of his belief the reason was, that when the mutiny first broke out the civil servants committed themselves to the assertion that it was merely a military mutiny, and they afterwards would not retract that assertion; but there could be no doubt that this was *a far wider movement than that of a military mutiny.* The greased cartridges might have afforded a pretext, but the causes of the outbreak lay much deeper, and had been operating for years. Two causes chiefly were assigned for the rebellion by persons with whom he had conversed at Benares, viz: the annexation policy and the treatment of the natives. *It was his conviction that the system of annexation had been the great moving cause of the present mutiny in India.* He was told that the Government of India did not recognize annexation as a fixed policy, and a portion of its system; but he denied that assertion. When Sir Richard Hamilton placed Holkar, who was a minor, on the throne, he was reprimanded for doing so, as it prevented the Indian Government from pursuing a course of annexation which it had laid down to itself. Between the years 1851 and 1856, Lord Dalhousie *annexed no less a population than 10,558,943 and an area consisting of 146,000 square miles.* These figures were according to a return made to Parliament; but it was a fallacious return as it did not contain the assigned districts, such as Hyderabad, Sattara, and others. He could safely state that Lord Dalhousie had annexed territories containing 15,000,000 of inhabitants to our dominions in India. One of the most important of these annexations, and one from which they had most bitterly suffered, was that of Oude. [Cheers.] He need hardly call the attention of the meeting to the well-known dispatch of Sir James Outram, in which an account was given of his interview with the King of Oude, when that sovereign, after alluding to the fidelity of his family to the British rule for many generations, placed his crown upon his knees and said that he had no more hope in the justice of England after having been told that a treaty which had existed for 20 years, and which he considered to be good, lawful, and binding, was no longer binding, because it had been disapproved by the Court of Directors. He would not dwell upon the fact of dispossessing the landed proprietors of Oude; but this he would say, that nations never committed great crimes without ultimately suffering from them, and Oude might be to India what Poland and Hungary had been and were to Russia.

The hon. gentleman then adverted to the non-observance of treaties by the Indian Government with the native Princes, particularly instancing the case of the Nizam and of Nagpore. A native Prince once said to him: "Is there any one way or two ways of reading a treaty? You make it only one way, and that is your own." In regard to the system of annexation, one objection was, our territories would be so extended by it that we should not be able to govern them. Prince Metternich once observed that we had not the material power to do it. How were they to govern 180,000,000 of people that were now under their sway? Another evil result of annexation was that they were obliged to employ military men in the civil service, and thus leave the regiments without officers. Another grievance of which the natives had to complain was the appointment of the Commission of Enams, as it was called—a sort of inquisition into the titles of men to their property. If the parties could not show a title for 100 years the property was taken from them altogether. No country in the world would tolerate such a system. The parties were told that they had a right of appeal, but how could those unhappy men go to Bombay to enforce that right? It was a mockery. In this case the Indian Government had gone against the very principle of the law, which said that no man should be a judge in his own cause. Why not appoint an Indian Commission to investigate these titles? He remembered hearing a young man state that he ought to have promotion because he had been the means of getting £80,000 for the Government by means of these inquiries into titles. It might be said that it was only the great barons who suffered, but that was not true. The peasantry and all those who lived by the expenditure of the owners of these properties equally suffered.

Mr. Layard then pointed out the great abuses that existed in the system of police pursued in India, and read extracts from petitions presented to Parliament, in which cases of torture to extort evidence were set forth. Although these facts were notorious, yet there were persons hardy enough to deny them. He remembered an honorable gentleman getting up in Parliament and saying that there was no torture in India. He had not met a man in India *who had not told him that the practice of torture had increased within the last twenty years.* After alluding to the imperfect manner in which evidence is taken in civil and criminal cases, and pointing out the evil system of centralization which is so rigidly enforced, he arrived at the conclusion that justice is unknown to the poor of India. The system of selling the land of the Zemindars for the purpose of recovering revenue was fraught with mischief. Mr. Mackay's book on that subject was worthy of careful perusal. The result of the system was to destroy the native gentry of India. The next great cause of the outbreak was *our treatment of the natives.* There was no sympathy—no kindness between the English and the natives. It was true that in the great cities the inhabitants were protected, but that was not the case in the provinces. Everywhere in India there was a perfect fear and dread of the European. He did not believe that the natives were ungrateful. He had seen the portraits of Mountstuart Elphinstone in the Decan, of Sir Charles Napier in Scinde, and of Mr. Gubbins in Benares, in many of the houses of the natives. He regretted that a belief prevailed that an English education tended to make the Hindoo a worse character than he was in his native State. Nana Sahib had been referred to as an instance, but it was not true. *Nana Sahib was a low vulgar Brahmin; and spoke not a word of English.* It was true that entertainments were given in his house at Cawnpore, where he came for a minute or two, but he never joined the company. English education in India was very incomplete. A chief at Benares told him that among the principal books were *Hume's Essays*—those on the miracles being left out; but there was a perfect copy in the library. Another great disturbing cause was our interference with the customs and usages of the natives, such as the law of adoption and the marriage of widows. It had been asserted that the missionaries were to be censured, but he solemnly declared that he had never heard a missionary laborer assigned by any native as a cause of the outrage; on the contrary, they always expressed their admiration of those men, and said: "We respect their motives—they are good men—and as long as Government does not support them we are willing they should go on as they do" [Cheers.] Dr. Duff, who was at the head of the Scotch mission at Calcutta, said—"Only spare us one thing—don't let the Government interfere with us." The last cause of discontent was Lord Dalhousie's procedure in regard to converting the five per cent. loan into a four per cent. loan. The natives said to Lord Dalhousie—"You have ruined our faith in your credit, and you are now ruining our faith in your justice." He admitted that the East India Company had done well. Their arrangements were good, but the Government of the East India Company had not made a prosperous or happy people. The faith of the natives of India in us had broken down. It no longer existed. Lord Dalhousie was accused of having been the chief cause of this. Certainly the principles of government upon which he acted—whether he or the country were responsible he cared not to inquire—but the annexation of Oude and the confiscation of the estates of the people had been the cause of the rebellion in India. When he asked any natives a question in which the name of Lord Dalhousie occurred, they held up their hands and said, "For God's sake, don't speak of him." When that nobleman left the shores of India there were no addresses of congratulation presented to him. When Lord Canning left the Government of India, everything seemed to be in a perfect state of quietude, but he had scarcely taken upon him the reins of government before the whole thing was blown up. He was surrounded by a weak Council. We had no able men—giants in their days. It was unfair to say that Lord Canning was thwarted at Calcutta. He was not. The people saw imminent danger, and every man offered himself, volunteering to sacrifice life and property to serve the Government, but their offer was refused; but he could not have known the extent of the danger, and under the circumstances Lord Canning did not deserve the blame that had been cast upon him. [Cheers.] A great deal had been said about Mr. Colvin's proclamation, but Sir Henry Lawrence had issued a proclamation even more merciful than that of Mr. Colvin. He did not wish to deny or palliate the atrocities that had been committed in India. God knew they were horrible enough; but they were taunted for wishing that the truth should not be spoken, and because they felt that if those horrors really had existed it would be Christian charity to throw over them the veil. [Cheers.] With respect to the alleged cases of mutilation, *after the most vigilant investigation, he had not been able to find out one authenticated case.* [Cheers.] In India it was a great rising of the people, and he believed that *they meant to exterminate man, woman and child, but they did not mean to insult or mutilate.* What said Mr. Russell in the *Times*? He stated that there were 500 native Christians in Lucknow that were not molested. After alluding to the strong feeling which was excited in this country by the first intelligence of the horrors perpetrated by the sepoys, and the loud calls for vengeance, the honorable gentleman said that, when standing over the well at Cawnpore, one feeling more bitter than all the rest that rose in his mind was that we might possibly by our acts justify that deed of hell. [Cheers.] He appealed to the members of Parliament who were then present, as they would soon have to vote upon a certain question, not to set their faces against all justice. [Cheers.] He appealed to the people to raise their voice against this thirst of blood. [Cheers.] He would not spare the guilty; punish them, but spare the innocent. He did not wish to allude to the subjects of the day. He would not touch upon party contention. "For God's sake let us forget party when an empire is at stake." [Cheers.] He would not ask whether it was prudent or wise to publish a certain document, but this he would say, that whoever was at the head of the Government of India, ought to be guided by the two principles laid down in the concluding paragraph of that despatch, which ought to be written in characters of gold, and put up in every public place in India. [Cheers.] We shall conquer India again. Our skill and science and the indomitable courage of our troops will do it; but when we have reconquered it, what shall we do with it? There is no doubt as to the course we should pursue. Whatever may be the result, it is our duty to pursue it. It is all very well to see the statesmen of a great nation quarreling for party purposes when they are about to lose a vast empire. You may have a Council, and must have a Council, which shall control your Indian Government at home, *but India itself must be governed in India.* [Cheers.] You must open your Council not only to an European, but to an Indian element. You have already done it on a small scale in Ceylon. There you have a population raised from 700,000 to 4,000,000. You have planters raised from 6 to 600; you have a Council founded upon liberal and civilized principles, where Indians, even Buddhists, and almost native half-castes, are represented. The experiment has been most successful. That experiment you must try in India. If you do, and if you lose India, it will be no dishonor and no disgrace to you that future history should say that you made the people of India civilized, prosperous and happy, and, if it can be effected by our example, let me add Christian. [Great cheering.]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Latest London Money Market.

From the Daily News (City Article) May 15.

The funds to-day were very dull, but not lower. The closing quotations were the same as those of yesterday. The embarrassment of the Ministry formed a prominent topic of discussion, but it may perhaps be found that even an adverse decision in Parliament has been to a considerable extent discounted in the Stock Exchange. The anticipation of an unfavorable Bank return was counterbalanced this afternoon by an impression that the drain of gold will for the present be checked. In most of the other Stock Exchanges great dullness prevailed, and the tendency of prices was generally drooping. The amount of Gold withdrawn from the Bank to-day for exportation was only £10,000. For the moment the Continental demand is met by a supply of newly imported Gold, and the fresh arrival of £388,000 in specie, announced this afternoon, is calculated to allay uneasiness. At the Bank to-day, the demand for money was as languid as last reported. In the open market a fair amount of business is going forward, and discounters are less disposed to take even high-class bills below 2½ ⅌ cent.

From the Times (City Article) May 15.

The question as to the probable fate of the Ministry has been the sole topic of discussion to day. The amount of business in the funds has been limited, prices generally have been dull.

In the discount market and at the Bank to-day there was an increased demand, partly perhaps in preparation of the large amount of India and China bills, which fall due on Monday. In the Stock Exchange advances on good securities are still offered at 2 per cent.

The change of wind has had the effect of bringing forward some large supplies of Australian gold.

The *Swiftsure* has arrived off Falmouth, from Melbourne, in 77 days, with 80,051 ounces of gold, worth about £320,200.

The *Thames* has also arrived from Geelong, with 10,550 ounces, worth £42,200.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co., report as follows:

"In the market for American State Securities during the past week there has been a decided increase of business, whilst, with the exception of the bonds of two or three of the leading lines, railroad securities are almost entirely neglected."

United States 6s, '67-68	101	@106
United States 6s, bonds, 1868	104	@106
Alabama 5 ⅌ cent. bonds	78	@ —
Kentucky 6 ⅌ cent. bonds, 1868-72	91	@ 93
Maryland 5 ⅌ cent. Sterling bonds	90	@ 92
Massachusetts 5 ⅌ cent. Sterling bonds	100½	@101½
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent. Stock, 1886	95	@ 97
Pennsylvania 5 ⅌ cent. Stock	78	@ 80
Pennsylvania 5 ⅌ cent. bonds, 1877	81	@ 83
Tennessee 6 ⅌ cent bonds, divers	82	@ 84
Virginia 6 ⅌ cent. bonds, 1886	82	@ 84
Virginia 5 ⅌ cent. bonds, '88	82	@ 84
Boston 4½ Sterling Bonds	90	@ —
Illinois Central 7 ⅌ cent. 1875	81	@ 83
Illinois Central 6 ⅌ cent. '75	80	@ 82
Illinois Cen. 7 ⅌ cent. Freelands, '60	80	@ 82
Illinois shares	14	@12 ds.
Michigan Central 8 ⅌ cent., '69	85	@ 87
Michigan Central shares	55	@ 60
New-York Central 6 ⅌ cent., not con. '83	82½	@ 83½
New-York 7 ⅌ cent. conv. '64	94	@ 96
New-York shares	82	@ 84
New-York & Erie 7 ⅌ cent. 1st mtge. '67	88	@ 90
New-York & Erie 7 ⅌ cent. 3d mtge. '83	70	@ 72
New-York & Erie Shares	22	@ 24
Panama 7 ⅌ cent. 1st mtge. 1859	96	@ 98
Panama 1st mtge. '65	88	@ 90
Pennsylvania 6 ⅌ cent. 1st mtge. '80	88	@ 89

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London Markets.

Per Africa.] London, Friday, May 14—5 P. M.

In the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets a fair business has been transacted during the past week without material change in prices. Money continues abundant. Consols leave off 97⅛@97¼ for money, 97⅜@97⅝ for the account. Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d. American Eagles, 76s. 3d., nominal. Mexican Dollars, 5s. ⅝d., nominal. Doubloons—Spanish, 76s. 6d.@77s.; South American, 74s.

Cochineal rather easier; 328 bags partly sold, Honduras Silvers, 2s. 7d.@3s. 10d.; ordinary Blacks, 3s. 7d.@3s. 8d.; Teneriffe Silvers, 3s. 5d.@3s. 6d., Blacks, 3s. 8d.@4s. 2d. ⅌ ℔.

Copper—Tough Cake and Tile, £107 10s.; Sheathing, 12d.; Yellow Metal Sheathing, 10d.

Corn—The market is without improvement, and the demand is moderate. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 44s. 2d. on 97,746 quarters returned. White American Wheat, 44s.@47s.; Red, 42s.@44s. ⅌ quarter. American Flour, 20s.@24s. ⅌ bbl.

Coffee steady, and the sales have gone off with good competition. 1,315 casks, 326 bbls., 385 bags Plantation Ceylon sold at 62s.@68s. for low middling to middling; 69s.@77s. for middling bold to good middling colory, and 66s.@82s. 6d. for pea-berry; 24 casks, 3,151 bags Native Ceylon were only partly sold at 46s. for very low, 48s.@50s. for ordinary to good ordinary, and 52s. for fine bold; 22 casks, 13 bbls. Jamaica sold at 53s.@65s. for ordinary to middling, and 82s.@90s. for fine. For floating cargoes of Rio, of which there are now very few on the market, better prices have been offered, but no sales reported.

Hemp—Of 1,200 bales Manila at auction, half sold from £34@£34 5s. for mixed white, the remainder at £27 for fair roping. 600 bales Sunn were mostly bought in at £16 for ord. quality.

Jute—3,500 bales at auction sold at an advance of 10s. ⅌ ton, viz., from £13 10s.@£15 for low to good common; £15 10s.@£15 17s 6d. for mid., and £16 15s.@£18 for fair to good quality.

Hides—Of 217,000 East India at auction, a good portion sold at previous rates.

Indigo—The second series of quarterly sales commenced on the 11th inst., and terminated this day. The total declarations amounted to 7,364 chests, of which about 2,600 sold. The sale opened very heavily at a reduction of 6d. ⅌ ℔.; but as importers showed much firmness towards the end of the sale, quotations improved. As compared with the February sales, the closing prices may be quoted 2d.@4d. ⅌ ℔. lower.

Iron inactive. Welsh Rails, £6@£6 5s.; Bars, £6, f. o. b. in Wales; Scotch Pigs, 52s. for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

Cocoa—1,000 bags Trinidad were only partially realized from 53s. for gray to 77s. for fine bright red, being again lower. 440 bags Grenada went from 51s.@54s. 6d. for gray to fine red.

Linseed—A large business has been done during the week, but the market closes quietly. Calcutta has been sold at 57s.@58s., and Bombay, 59s. Azov seed for arrival sold at 56s. 3d. for Taganrog, and 57s. for Marianopoli. No arrivals.

Linseed Cakes—Foreign in demand, at £9 10s. for Boston, in bags; and £9 15s. for barrels.

Oils—Sperm in fair demand at £85@£86 for American; in common fish oils nothing doing. Rape has advanced to 42s. 6d.@43s. for Brown on the spot, and 46s. for Foreign Refined. Linseed advanced rapidly to 33s.@33s. 6d. on the spot, and 35s. 6d.@35s. for future months, but the market has since become quiet at 2s.@3s. decline on these rates. Cocoa Nut quiet at 37s. 6d.@38s. 6d. for Ceylon, and 39s.@40s. for Cochin. Palm 37s.@39s.

Rum—About 400 puncheons have changed hands, at 1s. 11d. for Leewards; 2s. 1d. for Demerara and Berbice; 4s. 2d. for common Jamaica, and 4s. 4d.@4s. 6d. for good, and 1s. 10d. for Cuba.

Rice without change in price. The sales are 10,600 bags Bengal at 7s. 9d. for low middling; 8s.@8s. 6d. for middling; 8s. 6d.@9s. for good middling, and 9s. 6d. for middling white. 20,600 bags Madras at 7s.@7s. 6d. for middling pinky, and 7s. 9d.@8s. for good pinky.

Spices—Pepper—2,244 bags Singapore Black were realized at 4⅜d.@4⅝d. for good clean sifted, and 3¾d.@3⅞d. for Penang; few lots Malabar sold at 4⅛d.@4¾d.; White brings steady prices. 9⅛d.@9¾d. for Singapore. Pimento—1,078 bags met with fair sale at 3d.@3½d. for good quality.

Saltpetre—Steady, and prices have fully recovered the decline of last week. 7,000 bags have changed hands on the spot, and 850 bags to arrive. The latest quotations are, 35s. for 13 ⅌ cent.; 36s. 6d.@37s. 6d. for 8¾ to 6¾ ⅌ cent.; 38s. 6d.@39s. for 5¼@5¾ ⅌ cent., and 39s.@39s. 6d. for 5½@3½ ⅌ cent. refraction.

Sugar—The quantity offered during the week has been large, and prices have given way 6d.@1s. ⅌ cwt. Of British West India the sales are 4,700 hhds.; and of 20,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction, about two-thirds found buyers at the above decline. Foreign—The public sales of Muscovado have been large, comprising 150 hhds. 99 bbls. St. Croix, 1,169 hhds. 460 bbls. Porto Rico, and 900 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, of which one-third was disposed of at 6d.@1s. below last week's rates; St. Croix at 39s. 6d. for brown, and 41s.@47s. for low to fine yellow; Porto Rico at 37s. 6d.@39s for brown and low yellow, and 40s.@47s. 6d. for low grayish to very superior bright yellow; Cuba Muscovado, 38s.@39s. for brown and low yellow, and 40s.@43s. for low grayish to good middling yellow. 811 bags Siam were mostly withdrawn, only a small portion finding buyers at moderate prices: 19s.@24s. for low Date, partly damaged; and a small quantity of low Muscovado brown at 29s. 6d. 1,999 boxes strong Havana half sold at 48s. 6d.@51s. for middling to fine florettes, and 43s. 6d.@47s. 6d. for low middling to fine strong grayish yellow. For floating cargoes arrived or nearly due there is some inquiry, and one of 3,200 boxes No. 11, fully insured, was sold at the beginning of the week at 29s., for the United Kingdom.

Tallow—Flat. St Petersburg Y. C. is dull, at 52s. 6d. on the spot, and 50s. for the last three months of the year.

Tin—Prices of English are without change. Blocks, 122s.; Bars, 123s.; Foreign quiet; Straits, 115s.; Banca. 118s.

Turpentine—Rough sold at 10s. 6d.; Spirits in demand, at 41s.@41s 6d. for American.

Tea—31,500 pkgs. have been offered at auction, and 5,900 sold. Common Congous in demand to-day, at 10¾d. ⅌ ℔.

In United States Stocks little doing. Massachusetts Sterling held for 100¾@101, buyers at par. Maryland 5s steady at 91. Pennsylvania 5s, 78@79; Bonds, 83. Virginia 5s and 6s pressed for sale at 82@84. United States 6s scarce at 104@105. Railroad Bonds dull. Nova Scotia 6s and New-Brunswick 6s in some demand, at 108s. for the former, dividend from 1st January, and at 106½ for the latter, dividend from 1st April. Canada 6s in request at 116. Quebec City 6s 100, ex-dividend 1st May.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Africa.] Liverpool, 5th Month, 14, 1858.

Cotton—The market opened at the commencement of the week with a good demand from the trade, and prices advanced 1-16d.@⅛d. ⅌ ℔. Since then, however, there has been more disposition shown to meet buyers, and prices close the same as on this day week. Sales to-day 8,000 bales. Imports this week, 26,592 bales. Total sales, 57,830 bales—of which, speculators took 12,360, exporters, 4,180—leaving 41,290 bales to the trade.

Quercitron Bark—More firmly held; Philadelphia, 10s.; Baltimore, 7s. 6d @8s. ⅌ cwt.

Lard—Sales, about 150 tons, chiefly to the Trade, at 56s.@57s. ⅌ cwt. We do not respond to the advance noted by late advices from the States, for though our stock here is light, the quantity in the country is considerable.

Tallow—With a fair demand, continues steady, and we again quote P. Y. C. 56s., and North American on the spot and to arrive, 55s. ⅌ cwt. In London we have again to quote a decline of 1s. on the week, the market closing at 53s., on the spot; June 52s. 6d., and 50s. for the last three months of the year.

Resin—Sales 3,000 bbls. at 4s.@4s. 2d. for Common; 5s. 6d.@9s. for Medium, and 12s.@16s. for Fine. Last price for Common 4s.

Cloverseed—Is inquired for at 42s.@43s. to hold over.

Beef—A moderate amount of business has taken place during the week; the sales, which amount to 530 tierces, consist principally of the best description of India Mess at 120s.@130s., and common P. M. at 90s.@97s. 6d. ⅌ tc.

Pork—The quantity of American now here is much reduced, and is held at 77s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. The stocks in Ireland are however tolerably heavy, and purchases can be made at from 80s.@82s. 6d. f.o.b.

Bacon—One of our largest importers purchased some 1,400 boxes during the week at extreme rates, and it is now almost entirely held by two parties. The consumptive demand has however again rather dropped off.

Cheese—Nothing doing, as buyers are waiting the result of the auction of 3,000 boxes advertised for next week.

Our Grain Market remains in a very quiescent state, with hardly any quotable change in the value of Wheat or Flour; the demand, however, has been extremely limited.

Indian Corn has been held firmly, and where purchases are effected a shade more money has been paid, especially for good qualities of Yellow, which are exceedingly scarce.

Farmers' deliveries of Wheat for the past week consist of 97,746 qrs., against 114,930 qrs. same week last year. Average price 44s. 2d., against 55s. 10d. corresponding week last year.

The attendance at this day's market was exceedingly limited, and the business passing of a most retail character.

Imports from 7th to 13th inclusive, consist of 4,12[illegible] quarters Wheat; 7,035 quarters Indian Corn; 3,85[illegible] sacks and 251 bbls. Flour. Exports, for same period, consist of 747 quarters Wheat; 9,987 quarters Indian Corn; 2,146 sacks 1,904 bbls. Flour.

We quote the value of American White Wheat 6s. 9d.@7s. 2d.; Extra, 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d.; Red, 5s. 11d.@6s. 2d.; Extra, 6s. 5d.@6s. 6d. ⅌ 70 ℔s. Baltimore and Philadelphia Flour, 22s @23s.; Ohio, 22s.@26s.; Western Canal, 20s.@21s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. Indian Corn, Mixed and Yellow, 34s. 6d.@35s.; White, 35s.@36s. ⅌ 480 ℔s.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.

Havre Markets.

For the week ending May 11, inclusive.

Cotton active and higher. Sales of the week 11,000 bales. New-Orleans *très-ordinaire* quoted at 106 francs. Stock 122,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull and nominally unchanged. Ashes quiet. Coffee in good demand at previous rates. Oils—An active demand for Whale at a remarkable advance. Sales on the spot at 61f., and 150,000 kilogrammes to arrive next year, at from 62f. to 64f. ⅌ 50 kils. Provisions nominal. Rice neglected and drooping. Sugar firmer. Lard and Tallow quiet. Whalebone decidedly firmer.

Seduction Case—Serious Letter from the Seducer.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, May 27.

An exciting case was heard at Norristown a few days ago, charging Mathias Johnson Rhoads with the seduction of Miss Mary Phillips. According to the testimony of Miss Phillips, she will be 19 years of age the 28th of next month, and that she resides with her widowed mother in Lower Merion township, Montgomery County. The defendant, it appears, was employed by the School Directors of Lower Merion township to teach school. Some time during the last of August, 1856, he went to board with Miss Phillips' mother. It appears that for the first nine days Mr. Rhoads was placed in a room in which he had to pass through the room of Miss P. every night and morning; add to this the fact that Mrs. Phillips was absent two nights every week, and we have the whole key to this unfortunate affair. Miss Phillips testified that some few weeks after Rhoads came to her mother's to board, he asked her for her company, and the second time she kept his private company he promised to marry her, and she engaged herself to him. Some time during the month of October, 1857, the alleged seduction took place. During the latter end of May, 1857, Rhoads was discharged by the School Directors of said township, in consequence of the rumors that were rife in the neighborhood in reference to this matter. During the course of the examination, the following letter was offered in evidence. At the time of writing it, Rhoads had charge of a school at Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery County:

Mount Pleasant, Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

My Dear: Reposing confidence in thy unfaltering attachment and unbounded love, I herewith dedicate these few lines to you, in the full hope of hearing from you shortly—that you are acting out your part well in the present trying crisis. We were both on the verge of ruin, but with the blessing of God all will be well. I thank my God to-night that I am able to talk to thee, though far from me. Though absent, thy image is present with me. Thy spirit unto mine answereth as deep unto deep. I hope you are maintaining your womanly dignity and moving with an unfaltering trust in thy God, regardless of the world and its many frowns. Regard not its coldness and indifference—thy Redeemer liveth. My dear, we have done wrong; but if we ask forgiveness, God in his infinite mercy will grant it. This is the belief of one who was pronounced an infidel, and a bad man, by an unprincipled set of church-goers, who partake of the Lord's Supper, and are at the same time looking daggers at each other. My dear, of such beware. Thy fate is linked with mine. Bear up under your sore afflictions. God help you. The tears are rolling down my pallid cheeks, as the pen glides softly over the pure white paper, and I am sore afflicted, because of thee. There is a young man attending my school from Montgomery County, and as he goes home every week, I send my letters with him. He brings my mail to me every Monday morning on his return back to school to New-York. So you will please to address Mr. Johnson Rhoads, Huntingdon Valley Post-Office, Montgomery County. Let me hear from you soon, and make known when you are going to the City, so that I may make arrangements to meet you there. Let me know where you are going to stay while in the City. Consign this to the flames after you have read its contents. You perceive that I have torn the paper, and it is all that I have got, so that I am compelled to send it. Let nothing prevent you from leaving home at the proper season, or a little before. Do not let your mother know that this is from me; if you do we are eternally parted. Accept my warmest acknowledgments for thy unshaken and unmistakable love through this trial. It was not bestowed in vain. It is getting late, so good night, and with it my kindest and best wishes for your welfare.

B.

N. B.—Instead of addressing as above, inclose your letter in two envelopes, with my name on the inside one, and Charles Blaker's name on the outside one. By so doing, you can mail your letter at the Cabinet Post-Office. Address thus:

CHARLES BLAKER,
Huntingdon Valley P. Office,
Montgomery County, Pa.

My name on the outside envelope. Be very careful.

The defence did not allege that there was no engagement of marriage, but denied that it existed at the time of criminal knowledge between the parties. The child was born on the 4th of March, 1858. The feeling in the neighborhood was generally in favor of the defendant, and much anxiety was felt that he might be acquitted. The Jury were not more than half an hour, when, they returned a verdict of "guilty."

His counsel, B. M. Boyer, Esq., filed reasons for a new trial yesterday. The Court appointed Saturday next to hear the parties.

Niagara Ship Canal.—A report in favor of this proposed work, from the Special Committee of the House of Representatives, of which the Hon. S. M. Burroughs is Chairman, is forthcoming. The bill which accompanies the report donates to the State of New-York "4,000,000 acres of public lands unsold; in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and within 100 miles of Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, St. Clair, and connecting navigable rivers, and from the head of navigation on the St. Louis River, 18 miles beyond the head of Lake Superior." The Canal is to be commenced within three years, and finished within ten years from the 4th of July next, 175 feet wide at the surface water line, 150 feet at the bottom, 14 feet deep; the locks 350 feet long, 75 feet wide, 15 feet deep, of cut stone.

Among the papers in behalf of the construction of this work, are the joint resolutions of the Legislatures of New-York, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin; besides those of numerous Boards of Trades, and twenty-five petitions from all the important points interested. The attention of the General Government was called to the subject as early as 1835, when a survey was made by an officer under its orders.

The Reception of the Remains of General Smith—Preparations for the Funeral.—It is expected that the remains of General Persifor F. Smith will reach the city, on the arrival of the Western train, to-morrow afternoon. They will be conveyed privately from the dépôt to the residence of the brother of the deceased, in Walnut-street, above Fifth. On Friday afternoon the funeral will take place. The First Division P. V. will parade on the occasion, under command of General George Cadwalader. The line will form at 2½ o'clock, on Arch-street, right on Fourth-street. The officers will wear the usual badge of mourning, and the drums and colors will be covered with crape. Officers of the army and navy and of the marine corps will also attend the funeral. The National Guards, Capt. Lyle, will form the firing party.—*Phil. Evening Bulletin of yesterday.*

Private letters from Mr. Bryant, dated the 24th of April, state that he was still detained at Naples by the illness of Mrs. Bryant, who, though gradually improving in health, is not yet well enough to travel.

The Horrors of the African Coast.

THE "DALE" FROM A LONG CRUISE—DISEASE, DEATH AND STARVATION—EVERYBODY SICK—SAILORS DOING LIEUTENANTS' DUTY—BURIAL OF LIEUT. T. L. WALKER AT THE CAPE DE VERDS—RESCUE OF AMERICAN CITIZENS FROM A PORTUGUESE DUNGEON—NAVY SUFFERINGS ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

U. S. SHIP DALE, PORTO PRAYA, Cape de Verds, }
Sunday, April 11, 1858. }

The *Dale* arrived in this port yesterday, after a lengthened and disastrous cruise on the Coast of Africa. The *Dale* left these islands on the 18th of August last, and has been on the coast for a period of eight months. During this time we have undergone many hardships from rough weather, oppressive heat, sickness, death, and scarcity of provisions, the last being felt most severely, owing to the impossibility of obtaining any supplies upon the coast.

At Monrovia, on our way up, we obtained a quantity of bread, but for this we should actually have starved; and such bread! It was not fit to be served out as a "Navy ration," and was thrown overboard when we sighted land and saw the storehouse.

Our passage from Monrovia to this place, of 33 days, was particularly severe; we lost our 1st Lieutenant and had 80 cases of fever on board. The weather was unusually rough; rain plentiful, and squalls frequent and dangerous. The only two remaining officers (two lieutenants having been dispatched to the States in a prize) being alternately upon the sick list, the boatswain and two *seamen from before the mast*, were obliged to do the duty of lieutenants, as officers of the deck, with scarcely a sufficient number of men to work the ship. Besides, our provisions were short—so short, indeed, that upon our arrival yesterday, our stock consisted of only four barrels of beef, to feed 150 souls, had we been so unfortunate as to be blown off.

The remains of Lieut. T. LEE WALKER were this day interred with "honors of war." The funeral was attended by the officers of the ship, the marine guard, and a division of "blue-jackets."

An incident of the treatment of American citizens in these parts came to our knowledge in Benguela. Two American seamen had been confined in Benguela during eight months, for an offence alleged to have been committed in the Little Fish Bay. Upon inquiry by the *Dale*, it was found that the authorities could not prove any charge against them, and, on proceeding to Little Fish Bay, (a voyage of thirteen days,) no evidence whatever could be hatched up by the Portuguese. Commander MCBLAIR immediately returned to Benguela, and demanded their release within twenty-four hours, intimating that, unless complied with, he would land 100 blue-jackets and take them. They were soon alongside. One of the unfortunates, a Fall River boy, of 19, sickened and bleached by his dungeon, was sent home in an American vessel from Monrovia on the 7th of March. The other joined the *Dale*. There is no American consul in Benguela.

The flag-ship *Cumberland* is now in Madeira, having left this place last January.

If the deadly character of the African climate was properly known at the Navy Department, it cannot be doubted that 15 months would be considered a sufficient cruise on the coast. There is no recreation for the mind, no exercise for the body, nothing to eat, and no where to go. No cities to visit; no civilization; no churches; no divine worship. We have not yet seen the Message of the President or the Navy Report. To be kept in such a condition for two years will make a man a heathen. Yet such is the fate of the Navy officer. Who wants a commission?

The Over-Education of Women.

From the London Saturday Review.

It appears to be the leading aim of parents under the present system to spend the greatest possible amount of money, and to neglect every other faculty in order to cultivate the memory. What an amazing sight is the spectacle of a stupidish girl of twelve or fourteen going through her course! She does her practicing, she draws from nature, she talks French to one maid and German to another; she learns her history of all countries, modern and ancient; she has her backboard, her dumb-bells, her dancing lesson; she has a quarter of an hour's algebra, ten minutes Latin, five minutes of the precession of the equinoxes every other day; she repeats the dates of the early Egyptian kings; she is taken to the lectures of the newest Italian exile, and of the last-caught German chemist. It is a comfort to mark the satire of nature on all this, and to see how deadly stupid and insipid she is at eighteen. The only result that has been attained is that her mother can say that "Mary has had every advantage, and no expense has been spared on her education." And if the process is fatal to the victim of education it is no less so to those who have to conduct the machinery. The wretched governess is obliged to offer a list of acquirements and accomplishments which would instantly convict her of charlatanism, were it not that there is a tacit understanding that the degree of knowledge in each branch is only to be sufficient to enable her pupils to say they have learned it. And the lower we go, the worse is the evil. For though rich people tempt eminent teachers to waste their time, and the sad sight is daily exhibited of first rate masters being hired to teach water-colors to girls who could not draw a cottage in perspective, yet the teacher's knowledge is real, however entirely his lesson is thrown away. But when the expense of competent masters is too heavy, a governess must be found who can teach everything. And as governesses are poor, of course they do what they are required, and would offer to teach Japanese, if that language unhappily became fashionable. The crowning absurdity of the system is, however, seen in ladies' schools. For a mother, if she is clever, or if she has been brought up under a better system, can do much to counteract the evils that are visible in the education of daughters brought up at home. But when a number of young ladies are put into the same forcing-house, they easily manage to do absolutely nothing.

The first maxim in intellectual training is, that clever children are sure to be clever, and stupid children to be stupid; and the second is, that the only cleverness of any use in a child is that which can be continued into maturer life. It follows that the great thing is to ascertain what all children, clever or stupid, can and ought to learn, and then to allow the clever only to go beyond; while care is taken that their cleverness shall be both judged and directed by the probability of its ultimate result. Now, what ought all young ladies to learn? First, to speak and write English correctly, and to read it aloud clearly and fluently. Next, to do plain needlework. It is a great mistake to think that wealth can supersede the necessity for this. In the first place, this is the most feminine of occupations; next, it affords even the stupidest person an opportunity of doing one thing well without being attracted by the display that usually attends excellence; and lastly, it is a most valuable preparation for a useful intercourse with the poor. Then must come the rudiments of history, geography and ciphering, and as much French as the natural ability of the student renders possible. Nothing more is necessary, except dancing—all else should depend upon natural gifts and personal tastes. There is nothing a clever girl may not learn with advantage if she has a real turn for it; and although scarcely any woman can ever be so learned or clever that it becomes a matter of indifference whether she is also good-looking, yet she may easily acquire a proficiency which will be a source of genuine satisfaction to herself and her friends. It must, however, be conceded that it is not possible to range all girls under the head of stupid or clever, and that some common ground of general education is wanted, which shall test, awaken, and develop their powers as they grow into young women. Incomparably the best instrument for meeting this want is to be found in the study of standard English literature. This will elevate, excite, and steady them, and make them rationally proud to think that they are called on to "suckle fools and chronicle small beer" in a great and free country. Accomplishments are quite a secondary matter. If men do not get tired of the songs, they soon get tired of the singer if she can do nothing but sing. What is really wanted in a woman is that she should be a permanently pleasant companion. So far as education can give or enhance pleasantness, it does so by making the view of life wide, the wit ready, the faculty of comprehension vivid; and the only trustworthy engine of education directed to this end, is an honest and intimate familiarity with great authors.

The daughters of the poor, again, want guarding against over-education quite as much as those of the rich. It is almost appalling to think that, although schools are now established so widely over the kingdom, and although the schools for girls are especially well attended, the good results are so few. The reason is, that the girls are not taught the right things. Besides reading and writing, and an acquaintance with the Bible history, the one great thing that girls in a humble class ought to be taught is needlework. The lady who, after thinking seriously how most to benefit her sex, established prizes for excellence in darning stockings, had got to the root of the matter. As it is, most female servants could no more darn stockings than they could write an epic; and yet, even when at school, they spend hours on hours in cobbling bits of muslin into *broderie*. This is exactly the error which good discipline could correct. But the discipline, to be effectual, must be rigid, and all work except plain work must be absolutely forbidden. We have heard of persons who attempt to put down fancy-work among the poor by ridiculing it; but this will never do. Fancy work is a smart thing; and it is pleasant to be smart. The poor are perfectly aware that their fancy-work is not so good as ladies' fancy-work, but it is much smarter than none at all; and they are not to be tricked into distrusting their eyes by the pleasantry of a woman who wears everything that wealth can command. But the discipline of a school can be made absolute; and girls, if they attend at all, should be made to go on until they can do every kind of plain work thoroughly well.

They will thus get, in the only sphere attainable, the best mental fruit of education—the notion of excellence in some one thing. Their subsequent usefulness to their employers will be increased to a degree that is scarcely to be expressed. And when they marry, their chance of happiness and comfort would often be quite different from what it is at present. If it were possible, they should also be taught at school to cook; and although it will be many years before the necessary appliances are widely introduced into parochial schools, the success which has attended Miss BURDETT COUTTS' attempt to teach common things makes it by no means a wild supposition that cooking may some day be a recognized part of a poor girl's training. There will, under the best system, be a time in the life of young women of that class when they will despise cheap broth and neat hemming. The taste for a superficial equality is much too widely spread in modern society to permit a hope that female servants will cease to invest their wages in cheap silks and imitation lace. But what is the end of this two-penny-halfpenny finery? The maid without a penny marries the man without a penny, and they retire to a greengrocer's shop to starve. It is to this finale that the provident benevolence of the rich should be directed. It is then that expertness and neatness in needlework, and a knowledge of economical cookery, would tell. Here is a line in which no efforts and no exertions can be thrown away. The reform is at once little and great—easy to begin, and enormous in its practical benefits. Every lady who visits a school and insists that the hemming shall be neat is a benefactress to her country; and if she can also devise means by which the girls may be led so far in the art of cookery as to achieve the rare triumph of boiling a potato properly, she deserves an honored old age and the most complimentary of epitaphs.

The Mathews and Davenport Affair—Further Correspondence.

No. 726 BROADWAY, Wednesday, May 26, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: It would be an endless task to deal in detail with the quibbling about facts of minor importance in Mr. DAVENPORT's reply to my letter, and I, therefore, dismiss that portion of it with the mere declaration that I deny nearly all that he asserts. The test of veracity may be applied in the proper place in due course. Mr. DAVENPORT may then have full opportunity of proving upon oath, if he can, to at least a dozen of his fellow-citizens, that his tale has been "simply and truly told," and it will then be seen how many will "place their hands upon their hearts and say he has done right." All I shall say now on that subject is, that disinterested and accidental witnesses of the occurrence are ready to prove that the principal aggressor was aided by an associate, who assaulted me in a brutal manner from behind.

But I must be allowed a few words in reply to the appeal put forth by him with the view to enlist the feelings of the public in his favor, and cast all the odium upon me. I pass over his personal attack upon my previous character, and his impotent denunciation that "my whole life has been to my profession unhappily a speaking shame." I trust my character has been too long before the world to be injured by the petty slander of an intemperate young man, and I leave it confidently in the hands of the public at large. I confine myself to the real point at issue, viz.: my conduct respecting his late wife. "With what sincere affection," says he, "I had loved that wife, and forgotten, in my affection, every fault, there are hundreds in this, my native (?) city, who can testify." From this it would appear that I had basely stepped between him and his happiness, and robbed him of a treasure which he fondly appreciated, and doomed him to misery and shame. But how, really, stands the matter? Five or six months before my arrival in this country Mr. DAVENPORT had been separated from the lady in question—a lady who had the misfortune in an evil hour to link herself to him; and who, no longer able to tolerate his ill-usage and intemperate habits, had parted from him in order to escape from his repeated outrages. During that six months' of separation he had lost no opportunity, publicly in the newspapers and privately in the taverns and bar-rooms, of maligning her in every possible manner, accusing her, without the slightest cause, of impropriety of conduct with every one with whom she associated, poisoning the public mind against her, and seeking to elevate himself upon the wreck he was endeavoring to make of his wife's fame. At the time of my arrival their separation was notorious—he was residing in New-York and she at Boston. I made her acquaintance, investigated the facts on which she was determined to apply for a divorce, and subsequently interested myself in her efforts to obtain it. Notice was given to his attorney of her intended proceedings, and I resolved to make her my wife as soon as she should be legally free; but Mr. DAVENPORT thought it more advisable to be first in the field, and commenced a suit against her. To this she made no objection, her great object being to be freed from his persecution. I deny most positively that I ever "admitted in open court" that I had "criminal connection with his wife." I never was in any court or under any examination. That Mr. DAVENPORT speaks falsely on this point the records will show. I never made such an admission at any time or place. I could not have done so, as the fact was not so. The evidence that was given was that I had been seen to enter Mrs. DAVENPORT's room. That I was anxious that the divorce should be obtained I do not pretend to deny; and when I was informed that money was necessary to be paid to defray legal expenses, I furnished all that was asked. Of this sum, I was informed by my attorney that $300 was to be paid to Mr. DAVENPORT. I gave this sum to my attorney for that purpose. He told me that he had paid it to Mr. DAVENPORT's attorney for Mr. DAVENPORT. I have been since informed by Mr. DAVENPORT's attorney that he received $300, and that he received it not for Mr. DAVENPORT, but for the purposes of the suit, which I suppose means to pay Mr. DAVENPORT's counsel; and the distinction that is here made I am at a loss to understand. Mr. DAVENPORT denies that it was paid to him. Of this, of course, I know nothing of my own knowledge. The check with which I paid the $300 is now in my possession, and, under these circumstances, I had a right to believe and say that it was paid to Mr. DAVENPORT—it was in substance paid to him, as it went to defray his debt to his lawyer. But though Mr. DAVENPORT denies having received this money, he does not and cannot deny that I paid the whole expenses of the proceeding, and that in it he has never disbursed one cent.

In what way, then, have I injured him, and of what does he complain? He sought the divorce and obtained it—obtained it without cost or trouble; and can only have cause to rejoice at being freed from a lady he could not appreciate, whose reputation he has for the last twelvemonth labored to blacken in order to enhance his own popularity, and whom I am proud to call my wife. I have been drawn into this public discussion of my private affairs against my will, provoked to it by the brutal attack made on me, and by the gross slanders that have been circulated about me. It is my present intention that with this communication all further newspaper reference to it, on my part, shall cease. C. J. MATHEWS.

REPLY OF MR. DAVENPORT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Again I find myself compelled to intrude upon your columns, but sincerely trust it may be the last time I shall have occasion to do so. With regard to the various false assertions of Mr. MATHEWS, in his letter of yesterday, I do not deem them worthy the trouble of a denial; but simply as a proof of the amount of credence to be placed in any of his statements, I append the following certified copies of two letters written by him to Mrs. DAVENPORT, and which were produced and proven upon the divorce trial. He says that the sole evidence upon the occasion was "that he was seen to enter Mrs. DAVENPORT's room." The public can now judge for itself:

GIRARD HOUSE, Oct. 29, 1857.

MY DEAREST LIZZIE: When I think over the delightful days we passed alone—all alone—at TAYLOR'S, I cannot resist another line to impress upon you the fulfilment of your promise to run over and see me here on Sunday. As I told you yesterday, I shall be at the dépôt to meet you, but as I did not tell you, the "secluded bower" is found, and only awaits your presence to inaugurate it. I shall expect you with open arms, so do not fail. A thousand kisses, dearest, from your affectionate, C. J. M.

[Copy] RICH'D B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

GIRARD HOUSE, Nov. 4, 1857.

MY DEAREST LITTLE PET: Your letter was like a shower of rosewater on a hot day. But how was it that I did not get it till Monday evening? It is dated October 30, and the Boston postmark is Nov. 1—two days afterwards. In vain did I besiege the office from morning till night. All day Saturday, Sunday and Monday did I hang about the Postmaster, till he took me for Mr. MALLET, and trembled at the sight of me. On Sunday night I was at the dépôt in the hopes of finding you—supper waiting—secluded bower hung with garlands—but no signs of you. Disconsolate, I went to bed untucked up, and tossed about in single-blessedness till morning.

I have been playing in this wilderness of a house to wretched business, and would gladly have ended it this week, but M. holds me to my engagement, and I must suffer for another six nights in the next. Now the only consolation I can receive will be that of seeing your dear little face on Sunday. I will fly over to New-York to meet you, but there is no train leaves here till 6 o'clock, arriving at New-York at 10, or thereabouts. You must therefore provide the secluded bower, and let me know how we are to find each other. Now, dearest, do manage it in some way, for I shall despond altogether if I miss you. Let me have a line by return without failure, so that I may get it on Saturday evening; and also, to prevent accidents, leave me a line at TAYLOR'S, addressed to THOMAS TURNER, Esq., which I will call for on my arrival in case I do not get yours here before I start. Now, there's a darling; don't disappoint me this time. You don't know how I long to embrace you again; and when once locked into your arms nothing but a blacksmith will be able to wrench me away from you.

I am off in a great hurry to meet M., about next engagement at New-York, and will send you a line, if arranged. I am making it a *sine qua non* that he shall effect an engagement also with certain members of the Boston company. You will never be able to guess who they are. I may mention, however, LIZZIE ——, from ——. In greatest haste, and with best love to the charming ——,

YOUR OWN LITTLE ARRANGEMENT.

[Copy.] RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

This is all I have to say upon the matter, until due course of law will enable me more thoroughly to vindicate myself. A. H. DAVENPORT.

SAD AFFAIR AT ALBION.—We are pained to hear of an unfortunate occurrence at Albion, yesterday, which resulted in the sudden death of an estimable lady of that village. Mrs. HIRAM SICKELS lost her life in consequence of taking poison by mistake for wine. As we are informed, Mrs. SICKELS went to a closet and poured from a bottle what she supposed to be wine, and drank a considerable quantity. She was immediately seized by illness, and told a lady who was in the house that she feared she had drank something else than wine. The lady gave her vinegar to drink and a physician was sent for. Dr. NOBLE came and soon ascertained that she had drank *aconite*, a powerful poison used in the homoeopathic practice. The Dr. applied such remedies as he could command, but with no avail; the lady expired in about two hours after taking the poison. It is supposed that the bottle was brought from a drug store in haste by a son of deceased, who was visiting the family, and had a sick child.

The unfortunate occurrence caused much excitement in Albion, where deceased has many relatives and friends.—*Rochester Union, May 26.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A Merchant Attacked, Gagged and almost Murdered in his own Store—The Store set on Fire and Burned—Escape of the Ruffians—Great Excitement.

From the Muscatine Journal, 19th.

The double crime of arson and attempted murder was perpetrated in this city last night, under the most daring and diabolical circumstances that we have ever recorded. The loss of property by fire was not so great as at the previous conflagration in this city, but the desperate and cold-blooded attempt to conceal the evidence of robbery by setting fire to the building, and leaving the robbed man in it in a state of insensibility or supposed death, to be consumed in the flames, is the most shocking evidence of moral turpitude and black-hearted villany that has ever occurred in our midst. The particulars of the affair are substantially as follows:

At about 11 o'clock last night, the wholesale grocery establishment of J. T. BROWN, at No. 170 Second-street, was discovered to be on fire on the inside. When an alarm was raised, the persons assembled broke in at the front door and commenced removing the goods. Mr. DAN BRYANT went to the rear of the building, thinking he could be of more service there, and to his surprise saw the back door open, and heard groans from the interior of the store. The smoke was issuing in suffocating volumes from the door, but he got down on his hands and knees and crawled about five feet into the room, when he felt the body of a man, and at once proceeded to drag him out. The smoke was so suffocating, however, that he had to retreat to the door to get fresh air before getting him out. When he had finally dragged him out of the building, he called for help; the wounded man, who seemed almost dead, was carried to the Boston House, when it was ascertained that he was Mr. BROWN himself. The tip of a handkerchief was discovered protruding from his mouth, which, upon being pulled out, revealed a common-sized white handkerchief, that had been stuffed down his throat. The wounded man, as soon as he recovered his strength, was delirious, and had to be restrained from striking at his friends or any one within his reach. He struck Dr. SCHOCK, who was summoned to give him medical attention, a heavy blow on the nose, wounding it severely. From his incoherent ravings and gestures he seemed to imagine himself in desperate conflict with his late assailants, but being bled by Dr. RISLEY, and having his wounds dressed, he became quiet and more rational.

The fire, which originated in BROWN's store, as already intimated, soon communicated to the adjoining lager-bier saloon kept by GEORGE HARTMANN, which was also consumed. By the almost superhuman exertions of a large number of our citizens, (including several ladies, who nobly assisted in carrying water,) the flames were confined to these houses, although WILLIAM MCCORMICK's three story brick building, immediately adjoining on the west side, and J. A. WILSON's grocery on the east, were in imminent danger. Fortunately, there was but little wind blowing at the time, otherwise the entire block might have been consumed. The goods in MCCORMICK's building, WILSON's grocery store, SMALLEY's jewelry store, and a portion of BURNETT's stock, were removed in anticipation that these buildings would also be destroyed.

At the time of going to press Mr. BROWN was slowly recovering from his injuries. He has at intervals had lucid moments, and states the circumstances of his assault in substance as follows: Having been at church last evening, he went home about 10½ o'clock, and was surprised to find his dog at the house which he had locked up in the store. He proceeded at once to take the dog back, and when he reached the store, unlocked the front door, and proceeded to the back part of the building, when he suddenly stumbled against some object, or was tripped up, at the same time receiving a severe blow on the head. He then knew that he was in the hands of two desperadoes, and he fought them bravely. They succeeded, however, in throwing him down, gagging him and tying his feet together. He struggled and released his feet, pulling off one of his boots in his efforts, and also removed the gag from his mouth, and one of the ruffians again assailed him, and one of them shoved a handkerchief down his throat with a bowie-knife, cutting his mouth severely in the act. Here the victim lost all consciousness and remembers nothing until after his rescue.

Kansas Politics—Letter from Thomas Ewing, Jr.

From the Portland Advertiser.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Saturday, May 15, 1858.

JAMES G. BLAINE, ESQ.—*My Dear Sir:* I have your letter of the 3d inst., making inquiry as to the possibility of the people of Kansas accepting the *English bribe*, and coming into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. I have noticed indications of a fear of this result in Republican papers, and in letters from persons friendly to us. This dread lest they may be bribed to the commission of a base act, could only be regarded by the people as indicating an ungenerous lack of confidence in their integrity, did they not know that their friends abroad have grown nervous from long solicitude about Kansas, and that their ears are daily filled with untrue statements from it.

The public were warned to expect something base from that portion of the Free-State Party who in January last wrested the Lecompton Government from the hands of the usurpers, by the speeches and letters of some of their brethren, whose favorite policy of *inaction* was then overthrown. The "bolting" movement, which resulted in the election of the State officers and two-thirds of the Legislature under the Lecompton Constitution, also resulted in a feeling of alienation between those who against great odds achieved the victory, and those who either opposed the movement, or gave it a cold support. During the suspension of Lecompton in Congress, discussions arose here as to the mode of disposing of it, if passed. In the main, the "bolters" were in favor of having the Legislature meet and qualify—not to elect Senators, or to pass laws for the government of the people—but merely to pass one act submitting to them whether they would change the Lecompton Constitution and government for the Leavenworth; and providing that, in case they voted for the change, the Lecompton should thereupon die, and the Leavenworth remain the Constitution and Government of Kansas. This was thought necessary, because, if the Lecompton Legislature should fail to meet, MARSHALL (the Lecompton Governor) would most probably have appointed two Pro-Slavery Senators; and at all events the United States Senate would not admit Senators under the Leavenworth Constitution, during the *nominal existence* of the Lecompton. It was regarded by us as no more of a *recognition* of the Lecompton Government than would be necessarily involved in the act of killing it—a recognition of its *technical* existence alone, and of its possible power for mischief. In short, those who had achieved the victory, and had stormed the last citadel of the enemy, were determined, before abandoning it, to destroy the bulwarks and spike the cannon. But political leaders (of whom some had taken no part in the fight, some had come to the rescue when the victory was at hand, and some had fought the Free-State men while *they* were fighting the border-ruffians) denounced and misrepresented the use which the voters proposed to make of their victory. They saw in it an acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution—a base and treacherous submission—and they crowded the columns of the Eastern papers with letters and speeches, denouncing as traitors, Arnolds and Iscariots, those who favored that plan; and warned their friends abroad that they were covert Lecomptonites.

These denunciations passed here for buncombe, and had no effect on the sober intelligence of Kansas. Abroad, however, they have encouraged the Lecomptonites, and excited forebodings in the minds of our friends—and your letter is the fifth or sixth I have received, asking whether the bribe may not possibly meet with favor in the Free-State ranks.

The character of the English bill is as generally understood here as in any Northern State—*and much more generally despised.* The mind of every man is made up as to the vote he will cast upon it. *The proffered bribe will get no hearing before the people, but will be rejected with indignation and scorn. It will not add an hundred votes to the strength of the naked Lecompton.* If the National Democracy make no effort in its behalf, it will be voted down by about *eight thousand* majority—if they make such effort, it will be voted down by about *twelve thousand* majority. The Pro-Slavery Party will vote for it, and some of those Douglas men who prefer a Slave-State. The rest of the Douglas Democracy will go against it—and the faces of the united Free-State Party will turn all one way.

There is no terror to the people of Kansas in the threat of temporary exclusion from the Union. I feel safe in saying that if they could have had the control of the Territorial Government from its organization, they would not yet have asked admission. They sought to be admitted under the Topeka Constitution, only to rid themselves of the usurpers who held the Territorial Government. After getting control of that Government, they framed the Leavenworth Constitution merely to defeat the Lecompton. The people of Kansas are poor, in debt, struggling to open their farms, and make homes for their families, and have neither the numbers nor the wealth to bear the burden of a State Government—and they will not hasten to assume that burden, or to beleaguer the doors of Congress for admission. Very truly yours,

THOMAS EWING, JR.

Police Intelligence.

BOHEMIANS ON A NEW DODGE—CAUTION TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Bohemians it appears are never at a loss to devise a new dodge for raising the wind as soon as the last successful one is exhausted. The latest trick is to leave packages done up in neat boxes and neatly labelled, at a gentleman's private residence during business hours. The box is handed to the wife, who pays the charges upon it and then carefully lays it aside till the husband comes home. The husband opens the box, when the wife discovers to her great amazement, that she has been imposed upon by a Bohemian. Yesterday afternoon a box was brought to the residence of Mr. WHITING, No. 113 East Thirty third-street, and a bill for $3 presented. The bill being made out in the name of the Troy Steamboat Company, and receipted by "G. Rowe." Mrs. W., supposing it was all right, paid the amount of the bill, but on the box being opened by her husband, it was found to contain nothing but stones. A day or two ago a gentleman residing in Twenty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, discovered on his return home that his wife had disbursed $5 50 on a box containing a pair of old boots.

BURGLARY UPON AN IRISH SHANTY—ATTEMPT TO ROB A WOMAN.—Between 12 and 1 yesterday morning two burglars broke into a shanty in Fifty-sixth-street, near Lexington-avenue, occupied by an Irish widow, Mrs. Forncamp, and her only son, a boy 16 years of age. The woman and her son were in bed, but were awakened by the entrance of the burglars, who demanded that they should deliver up to them all the money they had in the house, at the same time telling them they would shoot either of them if they made the slightest noise or resistance. The boy, not heeding the threat, at once ran to the window and shouted "Police" at the top of his voice. Fortunately, it happened to be the time when the Police were going off their beat, and three officers immediately ran to the place in response to the call. The burglars as soon as they heard the sound of approaching footsteps took to their heels and both escaped. A shoemaker named Joseph Schaffer was subsequently arrested on suspicion of being one of the burglars. The boy fully identified him as the one who threatened to take his life. The prisoner was taken before Justice Brownell, at the Fourth Police District Court, and committed for examination. The Police are on the search for his accomplice.

Mrs. Fowcourt owns the shanty she occupies and considerable of the ground adjacent. She is quite an eccentric character; keeps several cows, and brings milk and vegetables to Tompkins market for sale. She has laid up, it is said, from $2 000 to $3,000 from her savings, and it was to secure possession of this sum that her place was broken into.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, May 28.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos 522, 87, 986, 678, 1083, 1090, 1098, 1099, 1111, 1114, 498, 756, 874, 822, 525, 780, 211, 212, 1081, 597, 925, 992, 993, 994, 868, 160, 1069, 829, 1109, 830, 1023, 842, 507, 776, 515, 742, 990, 202, 952, 92, 1122, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1148, 1149, 121, 977, 673, 489, 490, 1120, 937, 807.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—*Part I.*—Nos. 2759, 4144, 2830, 3456, 1174, 4040, 2792, 5152, 4046, 4154, 4112, 3503, 1375, 3859, 3448, 3764, 850, 1448, 2451, 2873, 3282, 3748, 4036, 4079, 3943, 2006, 3524, 1407, 2835, 3283½, 3799, 3233, 2792, 1827, 3774, 4094, 4118, 3731, 1730, 3948, 3847, 2872, 4060, 2876, 669, 3230, 4107. *Part II*—Nos. 833, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Clerke.

HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED.

In re. John W. Mitchell.—Judge Brady, in the Common Pleas, yesterday granted a commitment of John W. Mitchell for contempt of Court in refusing to produce certain papers in the case of McCunn *et al. vs.* McKechnie. Mr. Mitchell claimed that he had become possessed of the papers and facts therein contained in his capacity of attorney, and contended that he was therefore entitled not to deliver them up Considerable discussion ensued, and finally an order committing him for ten days was granted.

Mr Chatfield immediately presented to Judge CLERKE an application for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*. He stated that they wished to test the question whether the Court could commit for such a cause.

Judge CLERKE stated that of course he would grant the writ, but if it appeared on the return that the prisoner was held by reason of a commitment from another Court for contempt, he should remand him. Mr. Chatfield objected to this, and Judge CLERKE thereupon advised him to apply to the General Term. On application to the General Term, Mr Chatfield stated that it was a question in which the bar had a great interest, viz.: The privilege of attorneys in withholding confidential communications.

The writ was allowed, returnable on Saturday morning.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before the Hon Justice Woodruff.

A TEMPERANCE SOCIETY IN TROUBLE.

The Trustees of Franklin Union No. 1, vs. Wakeman H. Dikeman et al.—These parties constituted a Temperance Society. There were twenty-three members, male and female. Some time since the Grand Union, from which this lodge had received their charter, was dissolved. A part of the members of this lodge desired to dissolve their branch, and a part to continue it as an independent society. Two of the trustees were in favor of the latter, and three of the former plan. Five of the members, with the two trustees, took the furniture from the lodge rooms and drew the treasury balance from the Merchants' and Clerks' Bank. The remaining members thereupon sued the bank, but by order of Judge OAKLEY, the suit was amended so as to include the two trustees who drew the money, and absolve the bank. Yesterday a *pro forma* verdict for the plaintiffs was entered to take the case to the General Term.

Singular Case—A Lawyer Committed to Prison for Ten Days, for refusing, as he Alleges, to violate the Confidence of his Client.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—MAY 27.

Before the Hon. Judge Brady.

McCunn and Moncrief vs. McKechnie.—This case, which, it will be recollected, is an action for ejectment, was resumed this morning at 9 o'clock. After some remarks by the opposing counsel, Mr. David D. Field and Mr. Levi S. Chatfield, Mr. Mitchell was called to the stand and asked if he had brought with him the papers which the Court had required him on the previous days to produce. He replied that he had. Mr. Field directed him to look at them, and inform the Court whether they related to the property in dispute. This Mr. Mitchell refused to do.

The Judge suggested that he should look at the papers and inform the Court what they related to.

Mr. Mitchell also refused to do this, whereupon Mr. Field applied to the Court for his instant commitment for contempt.

Mr. Chatfield proceeded to argue against such a proceeding. By the common law, he said, for hundreds of years, a lawyer stood in the same position as a priest in the confessional. Mr. Mitchell was the counsel of the defendant in this suit, who had intrusted him with the papers in question, and whose contents he could not reveal without violating that confidence between counsel and client which was always held sacred, both in England and this country.

The Judge remarked that he had made up his mind in the matter. Mr. Mitchell, by allowing himself to be placed on the stand, stood before the Court then as a witness, and not as the counsel for the defendant. He, therefore, could not claim the impunity he demanded, There might be some room for doubt, but he (the Judge) thought he was right. At any rate, the question could be tested. He should commit the witness for ten days to the County jail for contempt of Court. The Judge then ordered the following order to be made out:

The People of the State of New-York, to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, greeting:

Whereas, In a certain action pending in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, between John H. McCunn and James Moncrief, plaintiffs, and John McKechnie, defendant, for the recovery of a certain lot of land in the said City of New-York, one John F. Betz had been examined upon the trial thereof as a witness for the defendant, and upon such examination had sworn that he claimed the title to the said land; that the said defendant was his tenant, and that he, the said Betz, was defending the said action as the landlord of the said defendant, and being asked whether he had in his possession any old deeds, leases or assignments relating to the said land, and having answered that he had received from his grantors a certain lease and other papers, which he had kept in his possession until a few days before the said trial, when he had delivered them to John W. Mitchell, his attorney, and the attorney of the said defendant in the said action; and being asked to produce the said old lease and other papers, answered that he was unable to do so because they were in the possession of the said Mitchell, who was then in Court, acting as the attorney and counsel of the defendant in the said trial. And, whereas, the said John W. Mitchell, who is a counselor of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, and counsel for the defendant in the said action, pending in the said Court of Common Pleas, between John H. McCunn and James Moncrief, plaintiffs, and John McKechnie, defendant, being then placed under examination, as a witness for the plaintiff in the said action, upon the trial thereof before the said Court of Common Pleas, at a special term thereof, held at the City Hall of New-York, on the 22d day of May, 1858, was asked a question material and pertinent to the issue, wherein, that is to say, whether he had in his possession any deed, lease or other papers delivered to him by one John F. Betz. And, whereas, the said John W. Mitchell said he could not state whether there was any such deed, lease or other papers, without looking at a bundle of papers then being in Court and in his possession, and thereto brought by him. And, whereas, the said John W. Mitchell was thereupon, during the sitting, and in the presence of the Court, and by the direction of the said Court, directed to look at said bundle of papers, for the purpose of answering the said question, which he refused to do; and whereas, after having so declined to make such examination, and pending the consideration, by the Court, of a motion for his commitment, then to the said Court made, upon the ground of such refusal, he, the said John W. Mitchell, gave the said lease and other papers to his client, with instructions to take them from the said Court to the office of his counsel; and whereas, the examination of the said Mitchell being by regular adjournment of the said trial, continued on the 27th May, aforesaid, he was then examined, and admitted that he had in his possession the paper thus received from the said Betz, and he was then asked whether he would state what said papers were, and he answered that he could not, without examining them; and he was then asked whether he would look at the papers, and state what they were, so far as to identify them, and he answered that he would not, and he was then asked to look at the papers, and state what they were, and he refused to do so, though thereto required by the Court; and he was further asked to produce the said papers, and though required by the Court to do so, refused, and gave as his reasons for refusing, that to answer would be a breach of his privilege as Attorney for the defendant: and whereas, all the said questions were material and pertinent to the issue in said action; and whereas it appears that the said John W. Mitchell, before his said examination, was duly served with a subpœna, *duces tecum*, requiring him to appear on the days and at the times and places aforesaid, and produce the said papers, and has been paid his fees thereon; and whereas the said John W. Mitchell has thus been guilty of contemptuous behavior in the immediate view and presence of the said Court of Common Pleas, during its sitting, tending directly to interrupt its proceedings and impair the respect due to its authority; and whereas the aforesaid misconduct of the said Mitchell was calculated to impair or defeat the rights of the plaintiff in the said action; and whereas the said John W. Mitchell, for the cause aforesaid, was adjudged to be guilty of contempt of the said Court—Now, therefore, you are hereby ordered to take the body of the said John W. Mitchell, and commit him to the common jail of the City and County of New-York, and there keep him in prison for the space of ten days, or until he be sooner discharged according to law.

Witness, JOHN R. BRADY,
Judge of the said Court of Common Pleas, of the City Hall, in the City of New-York, the 27th day of May, 1858.

Signed, NATHANIEL JARVIS, Clerk.

Indorsed, "Allowed in open Court."

The above order having received the Judge's signature, Mr. Mitchell was taken in charge by Deputy-Sheriff Vultee, and conveyed to Eldridge-street Jail, and the further hearing of the case before Judge BRADY, adjourned to Monday next, at 10 A. M.

Mr. Chatfield intimated his determination to test the important question, whether a lawyer could be compelled to violate the confidence of his client, by a *habeas corpus* before Judge SUTHERLAND, in the Supreme Court.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—May 27.

David Wemyss Jobson vs. James Gordon Bennett.—Mr. Jobson appeared in Court for the purpose of appealing to the General Term, in the matter of the interlocutory order of Judge THOMPSON allowing him to amend on payment of costs, ($5.) When Mr. Jobson appeared, Judges THOMPSON and MAYNARD were on the bench. Judge MCCARTHY had not yet arrived. Mr. Jobson, in an excited manner, commenced a review of the case, in which the names of Mr. Bennett and the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles appeared often, and without favor, in connection with a certain yellow scratch wig, which Mr. Jobson appeared to consider a very important item in the case. Mr. Jobson was very much excited, and with Mr. Sickles and Mr. James Gordon Bennett alternately on his tongue, and winding up each sentence with a bit of the yellow-scratch wig, by way of salad, he was getting under way for a long speech upon the general character of the articles he had written for the *Herald*, and their value, when he was interrupted by the Court, at the suggestion of Mr. Bennett's counsel, with a question as to the ground of his appeal and as to who appeared for him.

Mr. Jobson, with gesticulations which, if they had not failed the purpose of the orator, would have inspired the Court with an effective idea of his dignity, replied that his counsel was indisposed—in fact, sick—and that he appeared for himself. He was then about to proceed again with the value of his disquisition on the yellow-scratch wig, when he was again interrupted by the Court with a question as to the ground of his appeal. Mr. Jobson repeated his opinion in relation to the yellow-scratch wig, and asked for justice. In doing so the tones of his voice were such as to attract the attention of Judge McCarthy, who had entered the room. The Judge took his seat upon the Bench, and after a recognition of Recorder Barnard, who had been invited to a seat there, asked Mr. Jobson what the ground of his appeal was? Mr. Jobson said he appealed from the decision of Judge Thompson, allowing him to amend on payment of costs. The Judge informed him that the General Term had no jurisdiction over an interlocutory order of that character, made by a single Judge, and quoted the decision at the last General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, in the case of Dreher *vs.* Zeotling, to that effect. Mr. Jobson struck a high-tragedy attitude, and demanded to know whither he should go for justice? The Judge advised him to consult counsel. But Mr. Jobson, not satisfied with that advice, declared that he had been outraged, and reiterated his vehement desire to know where he should go for justice. He was very much excited, and, after telling him that the matter had been decided, and he still continuing to gesticulate, Judge MCCARTHY ordered him to sit down. Mr. Jobson sat down, but like a man who had been injured and was determined to have satisfaction, if he could only make up his mind how satisfaction was to be had. In a Forrestian whisper, he declared he would prosecute Judge MCCARTHY, either to the furthermost end or to the end of the world—which, was not very clear. The Judge ordered silence, and Mr. Jobson passed out of Court by gigantic strides, and in a towering passion, swinging his arms with terrific energy, and suffering his long side hair (he's bald on the top of his head) to float about indiscriminately. Mr. Jobson proceeded (in the same frame of mind) to the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court; as soon as he had gained the desk he repeated his inquiry as to where he should go for justice, coupled with an urgent request to be informed as to the whereabouts of Judge McCarthy's boss, or the man to whom he was responsible for his acts. The Clerk replied that he believed the 37,000 citizens who elected him last Fall were the only persons to whom he was responsible.

Mr. Jobson repeated his threat to pursue the Judge. The Clerk told him he could not allow the use of such language there, and added, that if he did not desist he would put him out.

Mr. Jobson then left; passed rapidly over to the City Hall, up stairs and through the Common Pleas rooms, then down again and over to the Superior Court rooms, where he met the law reporter for the *Tribune*, and informed him that he would send an editorial to his paper exposing the whole affair. He then passed out and was not seen in the vicinity of the Courts again during the day.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 27, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 70 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—2,700 bags Santos were sold by auction, to-day, at from 9⅛c.@14¼c. ℔ ℔. Privately, very little was done, and prices exhibited no variation. We quote Java at 15⅜c.@18c.; Maracaibo at 10⅜c.@14c.; Laguayra at 11c.@11⅜c.; Rio at 9⅜c.@11⅜c.; St. Domingo at 9⅜c.@10c.; and Bahia at 9c.@9⅛c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is depressed, and prices are fully sustained. The *Africa's* advices have not made any impression on the market. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,800 bales, in lots, including Middling at 12c. for Upland, and 12⅛c.@12⅜c. for Gulf, ℔ ℔.

DRY GOODS—The activity in this branch of trade is generally diminishing. There is very little stirring in Domestic Cottons or Woolens. The former are held with much firmness, while the latter are heavy. The jobbers, who are now the principal sellers of foreign goods, report only a moderate inquiry, solely for such lots of desirable fabrics as their customers immediately need Choice fancy goods, and popular standard productions are not plenty, nor do holders of such manifest any inclination to press their supplies on the market. The auction sales are generally less interesting. To-day, however, WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT sold an exclusive and attractive catalogue of French goods, of the importation of C. MORLOT & Co., to a very numerous and spirited company, at what were considered remunerative: rates. They also sold an assortment of French Millinery goods advantageously. The other auction sales were not of any special importance.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is heavy, with more sellers than buyers, especially of Western brands. Prices tend downward. Sales 11,000 bbls.

Poor to good Superfine State	$3 80@$3 90
Extra State	4 00@ 4 10
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 85@ 3 95
Superfine Ohio	4 00@ 4 05
Fancy Ohio	4 10@ 4 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 25@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 20@ 4 25
Extra Genesee	4 90@ 6 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 50@ 7 00

Canadian Flour continues in demand at former rates. Sales 800 bbls. low to good extra, at $4 20@$5 45 ℔ bbl. Southern is in request, at uniformly steady prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,600 bbls., at $4 40@$4 75 for poor to good mixed and straight brands; and $4 80@$7 25 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3@$3 40 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 87½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter, in puncheons, commands $18 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is very freely offered, and is in active request, mainly for shipment, at, however, somewhat lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 90,000 bushels, including fair White Canadian at $1 04@$1 05; Canadian Club at $84c.@86c.; good ordinary White Western at $1 01; prime Red Western at $1; Milwaukee Club at 84c.@86c., and Chicago Spring at 80c.@82c., ℔ bushel. Corn continues scarce and in request, sales having been reported of 13,000 bushels at 72c. for inferior mixed Western; 72c.@73c. for White Southern, and 77c.@78c. fer Yellow Western and Southern, ℔ bushel. Sales were also reported of 5 600 bushels Rye at 65c.@67c., chiefly within the range, and 2,100 bushels Barley at from 54c.@60c. ℔ bushel. Oats are heavy and languid at 39c.@40c. for Western; 37c.@39c. for State; 33c.@36c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and 24c.@30c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 500 bales at 45c.@60c. cash, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Sales 2,600 prime Buenos Ayres at 25c.; 2,400 California at about 21½c.; and a lot of Savanilla at 16c., usual credit; with a small lot of dry Southern at 14½c., and City Slaughter at 8½c. cash, ℔ ℔.

HOPS—The demand continues limited, and prices are heavy. Crop of 1857, 4c.@7c.; old, 2½c.@3c.

IRON—Is in slack request at previous figures.

LEAD—Is in demand and is quoted firm. In St. Louis, during the three days ending with last Saturday, sales were made of 2,500 pigs Missouri at $5 25@$5 35 ℔ 100 ℔s.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common and 90c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited at steady prices. New-Orleans, 35½c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@31c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in request and is steady. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, to arrive and here, were sold at 45½c.@46c., cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Exhibit no really new feature.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand at, however, irregular prices. Sales 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $17 50@$17 60 for Mess, here; $17 62½ for Mess, deliverable at the option of the buyer, during next month; $16 25 for prime Mess, and $14 25@$14 35 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and are worth 8½c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6½c.@7c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is inactive, yet quoted firm at 9c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Lard is in moderate demand, at former rates. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 11⅛c.@11⅜c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in slack request at about previous figures. Sales 230 bbls. in lots, at $11 75@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra co.; $10 50@$11 50 for Country Mess, and $8@$8 50 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in slack demand at 5½c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs., in lots, at from $3 37½@$3 75 cash, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—The rainy weather retards business. Sales 250 hhds. and bbls., including Cuba, at 5½c.@6⅛c.; Porto Rico, at 6½c.@6⅞c., with 115 boxes Havana, at 6⅛c.@7⅛c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 5,000 boxes Prime, at 10½c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—The auction sale of Black Teas to-day was a tame one, and the prices realized about 2c. ℔ ℔. lower than those obtained at the public sale on Thursday last.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at 21c.@21½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were heavy, yet rates did not vary much. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ ℔.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Pork and Beef, 3s.@3s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ 320 ℔s.; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Albany Lumber Market.

For the week ending Wednesday, May 26.

The receipts of Lumber during the week has been large, and include first arrivals from Buffalo, so that now it is arriving freely from all sections. The assortment in market is good, and the supply of most kinds abundant. Hemlock Boards are sold as fast as received, but continued arrivals keep up a fair supply. The sales have been brisk, though mostly of Hemlock, Spruce, and the lower grades of Pine. Other Lumber goes off slowly. The demand is principally for the East and for foreign shipment. Prices remain as heretofore, though there is some disposition to meet the views of buyers of Clear Pine.

Freights have been more lively, particularly to Eastern ports, and nearly every vessel in port is engaged loading for the South or East.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the third week in May, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, ℔.
1855	10,993,541	5,647	—	1,400,700
1856	6,849,131	1,078	—	909,200
1857	5,928,179	2,385	—	182,000
1858	14,757,276	2,181	9,036	936,600

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to May 23, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, ℔.
1855	18,292,999	7,738	—	3,625,442
1856	8,701,841	1,078	—	1,055,200
1857	7,735,612	2,448	—	372,000
1858	38,208,297	5,422	30,835	1,280,200

WISCONSIN LUMBER TRADE.—There are within the State of Wisconsin 590 sawmills—336 water and 254 steam-mills. The amount of lumber manufactured last year was 174,000,000 feet, of which there was manufactured on the Wisconsin and its tributaries, 149 800,000 feet. The total value of the lumber manufactured in the State in 1857, was $[illegible], and the number of men employed in the business was 10,567—of whom 4,890 were employed on the Wisconsin River and its tributaries.

DRY GOODS.

AN IMPORTER'S SALE
OF
PARIS MANTILLAS,
Manufactured by the celebrated artist
JEAN DE LA MAIR,
of the
Villa La France,
At No. 599 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
For the New-York City Trade.

In consequence of the still unsettled state of the wholesale trade, the subscriber has determined to close out at retail, for cash, the whole of his Spring and Summer importations for the popular trade, and now offers to the
LADIES OF NEW-YORK
and vicinity, at the cost of importation, the following articles:
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
CAMBRIA LACE MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE POINTS MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE CENTRES,
BLACK SILK AND NET MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK AND GUIPURE MANTILLAS.
As the sale will continue for the limited space of sixty days, during which time he must close out the entire valuable stock of
Ladies' Outer Garments
to enable him to return to Europe.
No. 599 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest.)
Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS,
At the lowest market price.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsuttas,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS.
Also, an
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS
From Auction and Private sale.
Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a retail store.

DRESS GOODS.
CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
CORNER OF
CHAMBERS, CHURCH AND WARREN STS.,
ARE MAKING DAILY ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK of DRESS GOODS, of NEW and DESIRABLE Styles suitable to the season, and at prices that will secure the custom of all Close Buyers who will examine it.

THE EVERETT HAT
Is distinguished for its entire
NOVELTY OF DESIGN
and
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
while the peculiar qualities of the
CRITTENDEN HAT
consist in the harmony of its ample proportions with the quiet colors used in its manufacture, together furnishing a selection and completing an assortment in such a manner as proves the correctness of the decision made by the trade, that
EACH IS NECESSARY TO THE OTHER
in supplying the constitutional and inevitable differences of taste existing among gentlemen.
MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE BY
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
NO. 45 BROADWAY.

NO. 210 BOWERY.
Real English Velvet Carpeting, at $1 12 and $1 25 per yard
Real English Brussels Carpeting, at 87c., 95c., $1 and $1 12 per yard.
Ingrain Carpeting at 25c.
Ingrain Carpeting at 31c.
Ingrain Carpeting at 37c.
Ingrain Carpeting at 50c.
Ingrain Carpeting at 60c.
Ingrain Carpeting at 70c.
Ingrain Carpeting at 75c. per yard.
Oil Cloths at 31c.
Oil Cloths at 37c.
Oil Cloths at 50c.
Oil Cloths at 60c.
Oil Cloths at 70c.
Oil Cloths at 80c.
Oil Cloths at 90c.
Oil Cloths at $1 per yard.
Also, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Matting, Stair Carpeting, &c., at
J. HYATT'S Large Carpet Warehouse,
No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

GRANDES NOUVEAUTES IN PARIS.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
PARIS,
35 and 37 Boulevard Des Capucines,
7 Rue St. Arnaud,
And 16 Rue Neuve des Capucines,
have just exposed for sale their
NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON,
comprising
SILK STUFFS,
LACE,
INDIAN AND FRENCH CACHEMIRES,
PRINTED MUSLINS
AND PIQUES,
Fancy Tissues of all kinds,
WEDDING OUTFITS,
MANTLES, BURNOUS, &c.
The successive aggrandizement of the establishment of LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have rendered it one of the most extensive in Europe. The warerooms at the present day comprise upwards of thirty saloons, or galleries, having four separate entrances. Being their own manufacturers, their productions are not liable to the extra charges made on account of intermediate agents, and thus this company can afford to offer to the public on terms far more advantageous than any other house. Every article, even the CACHEMIRES, is marked in plain figures.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have established houses at
Lyons, for the manufacture of SILK STUFFS; at
Alencon and Chantilly, for the LACE manufactory;
And at Kashmyr, for CACHEMIRE SHAWLS,
but they have no succursale for sale in any country whatever.

MAISON PARISIENNE,
No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston st., New-York, will be opened this day, May 25, with a select assortment of ladies' dress trimmings, bijouterie, fans, and fancy goods of all descriptions. The advertiser, just from Paris, insures to purchasers a continuous supply of novelties from that and other European capitals, besides which he will be continually designing new objects in trimming, which will be completed at the factory.
Orders executed in two hours. Match guaranteed.
Country milliners' orders attended to.

HILL'S NEW CARPET STORE, NO 279 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts. Housekeepers and others in want of Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, &c., are invited to purchase their Goods at this establishment, where they will find a good selection of beautiful new patterns, never before imported, and which, having been purchased during the pressure, will be sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times.
The usual assortment of goods kept in the best stores will always be found in great variety at No. 279 Hudson-st., wholesale and retail.

FANCY HAIR PINS AND CACHEPEIGNES.—A very large assortment, comprising the latest Paris NOVELTIES, in all colors, from lowest to highest price, just received per steamers *Persia*, *Vanderbilt* and *Fulton*. Also, FANS, BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., all of which are offered to the trade on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest market prices, by HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, No. 37 Maiden lane, up stairs.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING, house cleaning, or any work that soils the hands, are much appreciated by those who use them. They are made various lengths, to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up-stairs.

REMOVAL.—MRS. LEVINS INFORMS HER friends and the public that she has removed to No. 695 Broadway, where she keeps a large assortment of ladies' dress caps, head-dresses, illusion goods, and other fancy articles. No. 695 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES—AT the Floating Church, foot of Laight st., North River. There will be special religious services held in this Church this week, commencing on the evening of the 24th inst., and continuing every evening through the week, except Saturday. The Rev. Dr. BEDELL, the Rev. Dr. S. COOK, the Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, and the Rev. Dr. GAMBRILL, the Rev. Dr. CHAUNCEY are engaged to preach; the Rev. Dr. TYNG, and others, to deliver addresses. Services to begin at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

A UNION PRAYER MEETING IS HELD daily at 8 o'clock A. M. in the Dutch Reformed Church on 7th av., between 12th and 13th sts. All interested are invited to attend.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—Ladies, Beware—Deserter Deserted.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Four Lovers—Tight Rope—Red Gnome.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The King's Rival—Family Jars.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Ronzani Ballet Troupe—Theresa, the Orphan of Geneva—The Village Apothecary.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Lola Montez's Lecture—Heroines of History—Strong-Minded Women—Morning Call.

BOWERY THEATRE—Venetian; Or, The Bravo's Oath—The Lady of Lyons—Artful Dodger.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—Ban Oussel Dhu—Schoolmaster—Watch Dog—Day After the Wedding.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Sketches in India—Virginia Mummy—Evening—Rosalind Hubert.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Mat Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Lottery Question—Old Virginia—Darkies' Dream.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Happy Uncle Tom—Love Laughs at Cobblers.

NO. 637 BROADWAY—Exhibitions of Plans for Improving the Central Park—9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Fulton* leaves New-York for Havre	May 29
The *Austria* leaves New-York for Southampton	June 1
The *Niagara* leaves Boston for Liverpool	June 2

☞ The European mails by the steamship *Fulton* will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing three days' later intelligence from Europe. In the House of Lords, on the 14th, Lord Shaftesbury moved his resolutions of censure upon the Government for their dispatch to the Governor-General of India, touching his proclamation to the people of Oude. A long debate ensued, which terminated in a majority of nine against the resolutions and in favor of the Government. The battle was opened in the Commons by Mr. Cardwell; but here, as most people anticipated, the debate had to be adjourned. It would be resumed on the ensuing Monday, when, in all probability, a vote would be taken. In connection with this subject, it is to be observed that an address delivered by Mr. Layard, recently returned from India, has probably influenced some votes. Mr. Layard gives much valuable information upon affairs in Hindostan. He thinks that misgovernment, and more particularly the recent annexation of Oude, were immediate causes of the outbreak—which he speaks of as a rebellion of the native population, started with the deliberate purpose of exterminating the dominant race. An article from the London *Times*, published elsewhere, on the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise and its successful prosecution thus far, is one of the most interesting that has yet appeared on this interesting subject. The news from other parts of Europe by this arrival is not of an important character.

Both Houses of Congress were busy yesterday, evidently striving to be ready to adjourn next Monday week, though Mr. Seward gave notice in the Senate of a resolution to extend the session until June 21. A variety of business was under consideration in each House. In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, the Homestead bill was postponed till January, by a vote of 30 to 21. A motion to reconsider was made and will come up to-day. The House received the Report of the Tariff Investigating Committee, and ordered it printed. A sharp debate occurred between Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, and Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, on the question whether the Administration is justly charged with extravagance. A number of interesting topics came up for discussion, but no decisive action was had on any of them.

Our correspondent, writing on board the United States ship *Dale*, now at the Cape de Verds, gives a very discouraging account of the cruise of that vessel on the coast of Africa. Fever and starvation, it seems, were among the evils to which officers and crew were forced to submit. The First Lieutenant died, and, at one time, there were eighty cases of fever on board. At Benguela the *Dale* released two American citizens, who had been imprisoned on an unsubstantiated charge by the Portuguese authorities. The conduct of the *Dale's* Commander, under the circumstances, is much to be commended.

We published a few days ago a dispatch from St. Louis, briefly giving a rumor to the effect that an attack had been made on Montgomery's band in Kansas, and that several of them had been killed. We now, as usual with all Kansas matters, have two versions of the affair. One is to the effect that a party of Pro-Slavery men from Missouri made an incursion into the Territory, captured a number of Free-State men, formed them in a line, and fired upon them, killing five of them and badly wounding six others—after which they made off. The other is, that a Captain Hamilton and some twenty others, who had been driven from Lynn County by Montgomery's men, after placing their families in safety, in Missouri, determined to return and protect their property. They made prisoners of several of Montgomery's men at Choteau's trading post, and attacked a party of them at a fortified house near that point, killing ten of them. Among the killed was Capt. Reed, one of Montgomery's Board of Commissioners, before whom all his prisoners are tried. This account states distinctly that not a Missourian took part in the affair.

The Street Commissioner sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, recommending the abolition of the Bureau of Surveys in his Department. An ordinance was passed abolishing it. He also sent a communication recommending the repeal of the ordinance in relation to a retaining wall in the upper part of Fifth-avenue, and stating that he had directed Mr. Farley, who claims the contract, not to proceed with the work. The communication was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

By recommendation of the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen passed a resolution, last evening, holding Capt. Judkins, of the steamship *Persia*, harmless, in any action that may be brought against him by the United States authorities, for obstructing their officers in the discharge of their duties, while his vessel was quarantined. The resolution was passed unanimously, and on the ground that he acted in accordance with the directions of the Board of Health and the Health Officer.

The ordinance reorganizing the Croton Aqueduct Department, in accordance with the Charter, was adopted by the Board of Aldermen last evening, just as it came from the Board of Councilmen.

The Joint Committee on Accounts sent a report to the Board of Aldermen last evening, showing that they had discovered a large number of unclaimed warrants and checks.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, Councilman Brady moved a resolution requesting Mr. A. C. Flagg to resign his office as Comptroller, upon the allegation of incompetency and general unfitness. After short debate, Councilman Cross submitted a substitute, which was accepted by Councilman Brady, and adopted by a vote of 11 to 7, to the effect that, the Board of Aldermen concurring, a Select Committee should proceed to Albany to request the Governor of the State to remove Mr. Flagg, should that gentleman not send in his resignation to the Board of Aldermen previous to the 15th of next month. Councilman Cornell moved a resolution, which was adopted, to prevent the sale of unwholesome meat by a new and special ordinance.

The remains of Ex-President Monroe, now interred in this City, are to be removed, at the instance of the Legislature of Virginia, to Richmond, a Committee of five being appointed to confer with that body as to the time and manner of the disinterment and removal.

The Democratic Republican General Committee met at Tammany Hall last evening, for the purpose of considering the propriety of calling a mass meeting "to express our indignation at the recent outrages committed by British vessels of war upon the American flag." A series of resolutions were adopted, expressive of the indignation of the Committee, and favoring the idea of a mass meeting.

Mr. Hiram Cranston, proprietor of the New-York Hotel, who was violently attacked on Wednesday while at dinner table, by Dr. Gaillardet, a boarder at the hotel, is still pronounced by his physicians to be in a very precarious condition. Several parties who witnessed the assault made affidavits, yesterday, in the case before Justice Kelly. The cause of the assault, as set forth in the affidavits, was that Mr. Cranston ordered Dr. Gaillardet to leave the hotel, owing to his having allowed a patient to remain there who was sick with the small-pox, and having misrepresented the nature of his disease. Upon the strength of the affidavits submitted, the magistrate refused to admit Dr. Gaillardet to bail, until his physicians pronounced Mr. Cranston out of danger.

At an adjourned meeting of the members of the Mercantile Library Association, held last night in the Lecture-room of that Institution, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed amendment to the Constitution, proposing the increase of the subscription dues from $2 to $3 per annum, considerable debate, of a very juvenile sort, took place, and finally a motion to lay the amendment on the table was vociferously carried. Thus the question of the proposed increase is put aside for another year. How the new works for the ensuing year are to be purchased, was a question that did not seem to trouble the young gentleman who clamored last night against the amendment; though, as we are assured on the best authority, there is no prospect of a single addition by purchase during that time.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Health to investigate the swill-milk business, visited the cow-stables attached to two large distilleries yesterday, and examined their condition and their occupants. They were expected, of course, and were well treated. Nothing revolting was permitted to meet their gaze; they bottled specimens of the milk and swill for chemical analysis, and left them with Drs. Doremus and Chilton. The Committee will report to the Board of Health on Monday, the 7th of June.

The question of disputed jurisdiction between the two Custom-House inspectors located at Quarantine and the Health Officer is to be settled by a trial of the complaint made against Captain Judkins, of the *Persia*. Mr. Cobb, the Secretary of the Treasury, has so written to Mr. Cunard.

The case of David Wemyss Jobson *vs.* James Gordon Bennett, for payment for articles alleged to have been written for the *Herald*, and for numerous consultations with Mr. Bennett, was up again, yesterday, before the Marine Court. Mr. Jobson appeared without counsel, and very much excited. He addressed the Court in a loud voice, and with much energetic gesticulation, upon the general character of Mr. Bennett, and upon the value of his articles upon the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, and of his learned disquisition upon a certain yellow-scratch wig. As it was General Term, the Court desired to know what particular decision Mr. Jobson desired to appeal from; and, after another tug at the yellow-scratch wig, he said he appealed from Judge Thompson's interlocutory order, allowing him to amend on payment of costs, ($5.) Judge McCarthy informed him that the General Term had no jurisdiction over an order of that character. On hearing the decision, Mr. Jobson made some uncomplimentary remarks, and gesticulated fiercely. He was ordered to sit down, which he did, and then he passed out to the Clerk in search of Justice and Judge McCarthy's boss. The Clerk threatened to put him out if he did not behave himself. Mr. Jobson went out in a rage, and subsequently threatened to write an editorial for the *Tribune*, exposing the whole affair.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, Mr. John W. Mitchell, lawyer, of this City, and counsel for defendant in the ejectment suit of *McCunn and Moncrief* vs. *McKechnie*, pending before Judge Brady, was committed to the County Jail, in Eldridge-street, for ten days, for contempt of court; the said contempt consisting in his refusing to produce certain old papers intrusted to him by his client, on the ground that such production would be a violation of the confidence reposed in him by that client. Mr. S. Chatfield, on the part of Mr. Mitchell, protested against the commitment, and will, it is understood, test the legality thereof by *habeas corpus*, before Judge Sutherland.

The rainy weather, yesterday, continued to check business. 1,800 bales Cotton were sold at previous prices. The receipts of Flour and Wheat were very heavy, and prices for each favored buyers, though the demand was good, especially for Wheat, which shippers purchased freely. The scarcity of Corn prevented activity in it. Pork was in fair request at, however, irregular prices. Other kinds of Provisions exhibited no really new feature. The auction sale of Santos Coffee passed off satisfactorily. The sale of black teas was spiritless, and the advance of about 2 cents ℔ lb. obtained last Thursday, was lost. Otherwise, the movements in Groceries were unimportant. Freights were heavy, though rates were unaltered

Our British Relations.

Our Washington correspondent informs us that Lord Napier intimates that the British Government may be disposed to *insist* upon the visitation of American vessels, for the purpose of verifying their nationality. We are sorry to hear it:—for any such attempt will be met with prompt and resolute resistance. English Ministers may adhere to their principle and continue to assert their abstract right to arrest American vessels on the high seas, and examine their papers, if they see fit;—but they cannot put it into practice except at the expense of war. Upon this point there is no room for mistake and no reason for concealment. The whole nation will be unanimous in resisting such an attempt, at every hazard, and to the last extremity. The proceedings in Congress ought to satisfy every one upon this point. President Buchanan enjoys probably as little of the popular confidence as any Chief Magistrate we have ever had;—but Congress will not hesitate to place even in his hands the absolute power, to be exercised upon his own discretion, of *resisting* with the whole armed force of the country, any attempt of British cruisers to board and search American vessels for any purpose, and on any pretext whatever. American war-vessels are already on their way to the Gulf for the express purpose of protecting our ships from such visitations; and if the attempt is made in their presence, it will certainly be resisted.

We had hoped that the recent extraordinary proceedings of two or three British cruisers in the Gulf, had been accidental, or the result of some misunderstanding, and that they would be promptly disavowed by the English Government. But there are indications that this course will not be pursued. The Captain of the *Styx* expressly stated, on one occasion, that these visits were made in pursuance of explicit instructions from the Admiralty; and it is probable that these instructions were sent out by the Derby Ministry immediately upon its accession to office, in the latter part of February. They must have been sent before the receipt of General Cass' reply to the letter of Lord Napier on the subject, as that reply was not written until the 10th of April last. The receipt of it will give the British Government to understand that we do not concede the right they claim, and that we shall not submit to its exercise. It is useless to attempt to argue the question under existing circumstances. We have already indicated our full sense of the difficulties with which it is surrounded,—the strong reasons which can be urged in support of the modified right of visit now claimed by the British Government, and the extreme desirableness of coming to some understanding whereby both nations can cordially and effectively coöperate in the suppression of the Slave-trade. But until such an understanding is had, any attempt on the part of Great Britain to enforce against our vessels a claim which we reject, and to exercise a right which we deny, is insulting to the national honor, and cannot be tolerated for an hour. If such a course has been deliberately taken by the British Government—and if they are sustained in it by the British nation—they may as well prepare for a long and a bloody war, for they cannot carry it into effect upon less expensive terms. If, on the contrary, they repudiate the action of their agents in the Gulf, and recall the whole subject to the field of diplomacy, where, as yet, it belongs, we are not without hope that some arrangement, at once satisfactory and effective, may be made. The whole country will await, with interest and anxiety, the response from the other side, to the news of the outrages committed on our vessels by British cruisers in the Gulf.

The $87,000 Wool Case.

We publish, this morning, the report of the Select Committee in the House upon the expenditure of $87,000 by certain manufacturing establishments to secure the passage of the bill reducing the duties on Wool. This matter, it will be remembered, was brought to public notice by the appearance of this item in the accounts of the Middlesex Company, when that concern failed last Fall. The report of the Committee is a document of considerable interest, although it fails to account satisfactorily for the expenditure of the money. Some small sums are traced to individuals, not members of Congress, but the bulk of it cannot be followed beyond the capacious pockets of Mr. John W. Wolcott, who went to Washington as the special agent of the Wool interest, and who is proved to have received this amount of money for the express purpose of aiding the passage of the bill. It seems that Mr. Stone, the leading member of the New-York branch of the firm, and a very excellent and upright man, went on to Washington to aid the passage of the bill. He took with him sundry pamphlets and other collections of statistics and arguments upon the subject, which had been prepared by Mr. D. M. Stone, the well-known financial writer of the *Journal of Commerce*, and devoted himself to the task of convincing members of Congress that they ought to vote for the bill. He talked with them individually and went before Committees. He urged the importance of giving some aid in this way to the woolen manufacturing interest, and endeavored to convince members who had wool-growers for their constituents that the price of their staple would not be reduced thereby. But he made very little progress. He found the members singularly obdurate to his appeals: and he very naturally made anxious inquiries after the cause of his failure. Gen. Webb wrote to him to say that *he* could talk the members into the measure, but should expect to be paid for it. Mr. Stone did not quite see the utility of such payments, and replied that they had no money to be expended in that way. Mr. O. B. Matteson told him still more plumply that talking was of no use,—but that if he would put $25,000 into Mr. Greeley's hands, to be disbursed as called for, he could secure some votes. All these propositions were very startling to Mr. Stone, who thereupon quit Washington in disgust, came back to New-York, and reported to the parties in interest that he could be of no further service.

This brings Mr. Wolcott upon the stage, who goes to Washington with fewer scruples and more money, and who seems to have gone to work in a very different style. What he did with the money—what members were bought with it, and how much they were paid—does not appear; for Mr. Wolcott was exceedingly costive in his communications to the Committee, and refused peremptorily to give them any information on the subject. He said, to be sure, that he had paid no member for his vote; but so did Mr. Kilbourn of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad. The Committee say very distinctly, that they have not the slightest confidence in Mr. Wolcott's word, and that they believe he committed willful and deliberate perjury in his testimony before them. One thing is quite clear—a very different sort of argument was used *after* he went to Washington, from that which Mr. Stone had employed—and with very different results. Two prominent and influential politicians were brought upon the scene, for the sake of the influence they could exert each within the ranks of his own political party. Mr. J. N. Reynolds, a magnate among the Americans, and President of one of their Councils, received $1,500 for his services, and Mr. Thurlow Weed, of Albany, received $5,000 for the arguments, statistics, &c., which he brought to bear upon the Republican Party. Here was evidence of sagacity, at all events, on the part of somebody—whether Wolcott or some other agent, does not appear. By some agency, too, the clerk of one of the House Committees, who seems to have had great influence with sundry members, received a donation of $1,000. George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, also, formerly a member of Congress, and a man of mark among the conservative members of that State, was enlisted in the service and received $4,000 in payment of his labors. These little sums are clearly and distinctly accounted for:—but the remaining $74,000 cannot be traced, as already remarked, beyond the pocket of Mr. Wolcott. He obstinately refused to tell what he had done with it,—and after keeping him in Jail a few days on pretence of forcing him to tell, Congress discharged him upon merely nominal bail,—which, of course, he will forfeit, and thus the affair will end.

The great question which remains unsolved, therefore, is whether Wolcott put this money in his pocket, and is now doing business with it as the partner of his late Excellency Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts,—or whether he paid it out to members of Congress, as a consideration for their votes:—and upon this, there is a great deal to be said on both sides. We confess our own belief that the money was paid to members; and the main fact in support of this theory is the *passage of the bill.* It was perfectly well known in Washington that very large interests were involved in this measure, and that large sums of money had been sent on to secure its passage; and the probabilities are, considering all the circumstances, and the way in which such things are usually done, that the "arguments" of Messrs. Weed, Reynolds and Ashmun were backed up by substantial appliances of another sort. It is quite possible that Mr. Wolcott himself did not make these payments—indeed, having so many subordinate agents to do his work, it would have been very improper, as well as imprudent, to take it out of their hands. Besides this, there is a very good reason why he should not testify to the fact, even if he had paid money to members. There is a law on the statute-book which affixes very severe penalties to such a proceeding, and if Mr. W. had given such testimony, he would have found himself the tenant of very unpleasant quarters for a very considerable period. The instinct of self-preservation, therefore, would have prompted him to avoid any very copious communications on this subject.

But the Middlesex Company ought to hold Mr. Wolcott to an account for this money. They can unquestionably compel him either to show how he used it, or else to pay it back. So far they seem to be completely fleeced by their own agent, who takes their money and gives them no account whatever of its expenditure. We trust they will immediately commence proceedings which will settle this important point.

The Ministerial Crisis in Great Britain.

The news by the *Africa*, arrived at this port yesterday, leaves us still in doubt as to whether the Derby Government will be sustained in their East India policy by the Parliament of Great Britain. It is true that, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Shaftesbury's resolutions of censure were lost, and the Government was sustained by a majority of nine. But scarcely any other result could be expected from a body highly conservative, and as notoriously partial to the Derby Administration as they are inimical to the party of which Lord Palmerston must still be looked upon as the acknowledged leader. It will, moreover, be noticed that the House of Lords, by its vote, have resolved not to acquit Lord Ellenborough and his colleagues for their censure of the Governor-General of India, but simply to withhold any expression of opinion on their conduct. The vote was taken in a very full House, and the majority in favor of the Government was only nine. And when we remember that, to obtain this small majority in that branch of the Legislature to which Lord Derby looked with the greatest confidence, it was necessary that Lord Ellenborough should resign, and, in his desperate efforts to save the Administration, should assume the responsibility of the entire act for which a vote of censure has been moved, it would certainly seem as though Lord Palmerston were about to be restored to the Premiership of England. Lord Ellenborough may say what he pleases about assuming the sole responsibility of the dispatch, which was written under his instructions, and which severely censured the Governor-General of India for confiscating the lands of Oude. But it is impossible that he can separate himself in this matter from his colleagues, with whose consent and advice he must have acted. We doubt very much whether the Constitution of Great Britain will thus permit one member of the Cabinet to assume the responsibility of a measure which is supposed to emanate—and must of necessity emanate—from all. But as far as the facts of the case are concerned, it has been distinctly shown that Lord Ellenborough was not the only member of the Government who was a party to the composition of that famous dispatch which has created such an excitement throughout the length and breadth of the British Isles. We do dot think, therefore, that the noble Lord's assumption of responsibility will avail the Government aught in the Lower House.

But the debate and vote in the House of Lords is only the commencement of the battle. The real struggle will be fought in the House of Commons, and by its determination will the Earl of Derby stand or fall. It must be observed that the point at issue is not whether the Governor-General of India was right or wrong, just or unjust, in confiscating the lands of the Oude proprietors—but whether the Government did not commit an eggregious blunder when it so openly and sweepingly censured his conduct—weakening thereby his authority within his own jurisdiction, bringing it into contempt, and encouraging further rebellion among the native population. This is the point upon which the vote of censure hinges, and if the press of Great Britain is any indication of the sense of Parliament or the people on the subject, we shall certainly hear by the next mail that the brief reign of the Derby Ministry is over. There has been some allusion to the probability that, in the event of defeat, the First Minister will dissolve Parliament, and appeal to the country. But such a course would be condemned on all sides. Scarcely a year has passed since the present members were elected to their seats on "an appeal to the country." That was all very well, for Lord Palmerston had a good "cry," and a question of national honor, upon which he was on the popular side, was at stake. But an appeal to the country by a conservative administration on such an issue as the one now pending would be simply ridiculous, for, at the end, Lord Derby would only find himself in a more pitiable minority than he can possibly find himself now.

We repeat,—there is every indication that the Derby Government will be overthrown, and that another, with Palmerston possibly, at its head, will be substituted. It is very clear that there is no other public man in England who could, at present, take the helm of State. The country is yet surrounded with many serious difficulties, and the Indian problem—that of its future government—is still unsolved. Layard—who has just returned from Hindostan, and has been lecturing on the evils under which the peninsula has hitherto labored, and who maintains that the outbreak was a rebellion and not a mere mutiny—will probably influence a few votes. The ultra radicals will vote harmoniously with tories of the tallest kind; but all those who discard the minor questions of past misrule for the major one, which involves the safety and integrity of Great Britain's Indian Empire, will vote with Palmerston, to censure the Government for the mischief they have undoubtedly done.

Nothing New Under the Sun.—We had supposed that the enormous villanies of the Wisconsin Legislature were without a parallel in history, that such wholesale bribery and corruption could never have been practiced anywhere but in the Great West, where rascality even is developed on a larger and grander scale than in the more circumscribed parts of the earth. But we were mistaken. King Solomon was right when he said there is no new thing under the sun. There has been instances of more wholesale bribery in our precious country than even that of the Wisconsin Legislature. There were some virtuous members among the Wisconsin Legislators; but it seems that once in the State of Georgia *every* member of the Legislature was bribed. The Cincinnati *Gazette* has discovered that, some sixty years ago,

> "The Legislature of Georgia sold several millions of acres of the Yazoo lands for a nominal consideration, to a company of speculators. *Every member* of the Legislature was given lands—about 1,000 acres apiece—by the company. The matter became known, and the people met at Milledgeville, the seat of government, and *burnt* the journal and the records of the Legislature, on the public green. The act was repealed the following year, and the question arose before the Supreme Court of the United States, whether the purchases under the grant of the Legislature were valid. The Supreme Court decided in their favor, and thus established the validity of contracts."

If Wisconsin could have been beaten anywhere, we should have said it would be in the land of the Galphin business; but it must be remembered, to the credit of Georgia, a Legislature was formed with virtue enough to condemn the scoundrelism of its predecessor, which, unhappily, is more than can be said for Wisconsin.

Mammoth Opera Scheme.

We mentioned some eight or ten days ago the grand projects which P. T. Barnum, Esq., has on foot for the establishment of a grand opera in this City during the next season, and to-day we lay the official prospectus before our readers. Barnum has entered the field in earnest, and there is not much doubt that he will give us next Fall a series of operatic representations of the very highest character. He has but just emancipated himself from his clock difficulties, the last of his obligations having been canceled yesterday, and he is now about to commence a new musical enterprise on a scale of grandeur that will throw all his exploits with the Swedish Nightingale into the shade. During his late visits to England he made his arrangements with Lumley, who has a mortgage on all the finest artists of Europe, with the exception of Mario, and, in connection with that celebrated manager, he proposes to bring over to New-York, in September, the entire company attached to Her Majesty's Opera singers, orchestra, drop and scene painters, numbering some 200 persons, among whom will be Piccolomini, Titiens, Ortolani, and the great tenor Giuglini, Belart, &c. Among the *corps de ballet* will be Pocchini, Rosati and Annetta. The great Lumley himself will accompany the troupe, to give the representation the benefit of his persona supervision. The arrangements have all been made on the other side, but before the signing and sealing takes place, and the Academy is secured, Mr. Barnum requires that the public of New-York shall do their part towards securing him from a pecuniary failure. The cost of the twenty-four representations is estimated at not less than $300,000, and as a partial security for the remuneration for this great outlay the projector requires eight hundred subscribers at five dollars a night for twenty performances, the tickets to be delivered by Mr. Lumley o the arrival. This is about half the price paid for the choice seats for the same performances in London. If the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained in New-York, an opportunity will be given to Philadelphia and Boston to participate in the arrangement by which they can secure the enjoyment of a limited number of representations of the grand Opera. We understand that about half the number of seats have already been taken, and as a final de cision must be made by the 10th of next month, but little time remains for securing the remainder. It is the most brilliant and costly operatic scheme that has yet been proposed for New-York, and even if all the subscribers that are required to insure its being carried into effect, should be secured, there will still be left a very large deficiency to be made up by the sale of seats, for the expenses will not be less than seven thousand dollars a night. Nothing but a very bright and prosperous business season in the Fall, of which there seems now a very good promise, can make the enterprise remunerative. But the public of New-York is by no means niggardly in paying for its amusements, and there is not much doubt that if Lumley comes over with his artistes, the manager of the undertaking will be richly compensated for his risk and enterprise. Our only regret is that he cannot obtain his reward from the masses for whom the Academy of Music was erected, rather than the few who are fortunate enough to subscribe to this giant undertaking. The fact of its exclusiveness renders it particularly hazardous, and we trust Mr. Barnum will secure his eight hundred subscribers before proceeding too far.

The Swill-Milk Whitewash.

The swill-milk establishments having been whitewashed, their hopelessly-diseased cows having been slaughtered and sent to market, and about half the rest of their live stock sent out to graze, the Committee of the Board of Health yesterday made their first visit to such of them as they were invited to inspect. The Committee did not invite the reporters to go with them, and, perhaps, it was indelicate in the reporters to go unasked—but the whole subject is rather an indelicate one, and the public is naturally anxious to know how sweet and clean the places can look out of which so much filth has found its way into their houses and their milk-pails. The Committee will report next Monday week, and we confess to some little curiosity, whether or not it will follow the laudable example of the swill-milk makers, and zealously ply the whitewash brush.

At all events, we cannot omit the opportunity to commend to all investigators the Committee's gentlemanly way of doing things. Suppose, for instance, some one of the pure officials that ornament the Departments about the City Hall, should be charged with defrauding the tax-payers out of $30,000. The vulgar method of procedure would be to pounce upon the suspected gentleman unawares, overhaul his papers, and announce the discovered fraud to the world, thus reflecting disgrace upon those in authority, hurting the feelings of the exposed officer, and ruining his family. How much more Christian to notify him of your suspicions, and when he has set his house in order, and a decanter of old Otard on his table, upon an appointed day give him a call, and talk the matter over in a friendly way.

Or if the newspapers should raise a dust in City Inspector Morton's streets in this merry month of May, complaining that they never were swept, and that the City Inspector himself was only valuable as a suction-pump to relieve the Finance Department of a congestion, how much more amiable than to go prowling about the back streets, smelling out their poisonous exhalations, and publishing them, to the scandal of the City and the damage of trade, to await his invitation, and when Broadway has been well swept by the merchants, and washed by a kindly shower, inspect it in his company, and tell a story that would be creditable to all concerned.

The Police might learn a lesson of politeness from the Committee. Under the present system, a detective sneaks *incog.* into a man's house, which should be his castle, insists upon the right of search into his most secret apartments, and reports the stolen property he finds to head-quarters, where all the world shall hear of it next day. The Philadelphia style is better,—to wash one's dirty clothes at home, arrange these unfortunate affairs quietly as between brothers, save a bad example from being set before youth, and preserve the good name of the city. But still more humane and tender of weak human nature is the swill-milk method of investigation. Give even a burglar his due time for preparation to receive a visit. Then when you call, his jimmies shall all be cork-screws, his kit of tools, a harmless and handy box of household utensils, his character saved, and his family left to enjoy their standing in society. We tremble to think how we should have been shocked and utterly disgusted if the Board of Health Committee had gone on foot and a little unawares into the establishments of the very respectable gentlemen who have been for years manufacturing "Pure Orange County Milk" for us, out of the swilleries on Sixteenth and Thirty-ninth-streets. We hope we shall not be suspected of prejudging the Report of the Committee, but seriously we hope they will not blink the startling truth, that last year 8,000 children in this City went to untimely graves, the victims of the smill-milk poison.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Great Anti-Lecompton Union Demonstration at Buffalo.

Buffalo, Thursday, May 27.

A great Anti-Lecompton Union meeting was held in this city to-night, at St. James' Hall. The spacious hall, which is built out of the Eagle-street Theatre, and holds three thousand people, was crowded to its utmost capacity, while hundreds of people remained outside.

At a later hour over a thousand persons gathered on the walk outside the theatre, unable to obtain admission.

The meeting was called to order, at 8 o'clock, by Albert Sawin, late Whig District-Attorney, who read the call for the meeting, and announced that the masses had got together to give expression to the sentimount of Erie County, in opposition to the policy of the present Federal Administration. He named for President of the meeting Joseph Stringham, Democratic Republican.

Mr. Stringham, on taking the chair, spoke in a concise and eloquent manner of the necessity forced upon all good citizens by the Federal Administration to combine against a sectional and oppressive policy. This movement was designed to initiate such a combination, and its success depended greatly upon the degree of respect and toleration which men will show towards each other in matters of minor importance upon which they entertain differences of opinion.

Mr. Phillip Dorsheimer, late Democratic postmaster, then took the stand, and nominated a long list of Vice Presidents, one from each ward in the city, and one from each town in the County.

Amongst the Vice-Presidents were George R. Babcock, Ex Whig Senator; F. P. Stevens, Ex-Democratic Mayor; Orlando Allen, Ex-Whig Assemblyman; and Elam R. Jewett, publisher of the *Commercial Advertiser*.

A number of Secretaries were then nominated, among whom were A. M. Clapp, editor of the *Express*, Republican; S. P. Hunt, editor of the *Commercial*, American; E. D. Webster, editor of the Springville *Herald and Republican*.

Benjamin Welch, Jr., Ex-Democratic State Treasurer, moved that a Committee on Resolutions be appointed.

Motion carried.

Amongst those appointed on the Committee are General Scroggs, of the American, Wm. Wilkeson, of the Republican, and Benoni Thompson, Ex-Canal Commissioner.

Galusha Parsons, Republican, said, as some difference of opinion existed as to what the resolutions should be, he would move that the Committee be instructed to report before further proceedings.

This motion was immediately tabled by a unanimous vote.

The President then said he would introduce to the meeting a speaker who they had often honored, but with whom he had never before stood on a common platform, Mr. Solomon G. Haven.

Mr. Haven, ex-Whig Congressman, was received with immense applause. The hall at this time was densely packed to the very door.

Mr. Havens ably reviewed the history of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which, he said, he had when in Congress opposed, but the principles of which, and the course of the Administration, had really been the occasion of this meeting. He was happy to say that the meeting had attracted attention not only in the county for which it was specially called, not only in the State of New-York, but in all the thirty-two States of the Union.

The movement had been a spontaneous one. No one was responsible for it. It was the action of the whole people of Erie County, who had come together because they see the necessity to redeem the country from misgovernment. He complimented Senator Douglas and other Democratic Congressmen, who had stood by the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill against the power and influence of the Administration. After a general review of the policy of the Government, he declared that no man's views upon minor points should prevent them rallying upon this common ground, where all honorable men could stand. He, himself, had views, which recent events might modify. He thought "Americans should rule America," but if the present Federal Government was composed of American men, he was willing to swap them for foreigners to-morrow. He alluded to the fact that Democratic Governors and office holders, after going to Kansas, had come back with the belief that the people had a right to govern themselves. Among these were Governors Walker, Reeder, Stanton and Geary, and he much mistook Denver, whom he had known in Congress, if he did not at last come back in disgrace with the present Administration, and high honor with the rest of the world. After speaking over an hour, he pledged his cordial coöperation with the movement to overthrow the Federal Administration.

Hon. Benjamin Welch, Jr., from the Committee on Resolutions, then reported a series confined strictly to the call for the meeting. They review the course of the Administration, and declare in favor of burying past differences and of uniting to wrest the Government from the power of the present representatives of the Democratic Party.

A. M. Clapp, editor of the Buffalo *Express*, next addressed the meeting. He spoke at length on the importance of the meeting, and on the events which gave rise to it, pledging himself to work with his whole heart in harmony with those whom he had formerly opposed, but who now met him on a common platform as the champions of freedom against the aggressions of the slave power.

Mr. James O. Putnam, Ex-American State Senator, was loudly called for and greeted with tremendous cheers on taking the stand. He said the Democratic Party had once been a bold and honorable Party, but flushed with long success, had made it arrogant and overbearing. By its almost unbroken line of victories it had come to think itself invincible. Its will has become its governing law, and that will has one, and that an all-absorbing purpose; that purpose, so far as the institution of Slavery is concerned, is to overturn the whole policy of the Fathers of the Republic, and to roll backward the tide of progress for nearly a century, which for nearly a century has been gathering force and volume—more than this, claiming in times past to be the peculiar champion of State Rights as against Federal encroachments, the Democratic policy has become the maelstrom of all State Rights and of State Sovereignty, when exercised in behalf of free as against servile labor. He then reviewed the policy of the party since the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, declaring that the party had become the slave of a power that sits beside its throne and dictates its action, and that this was a band of Southern Politicians—the living exponents of of the latter-day policy and views of John C. Calhoun, who have no love for this Union, and whose purpose it is to put free labor under an eternal ban, and by frand or force to establish Slavery on every foot of our present and future Territories. He the said, Republicans, Whigs and Americans we are met to-night with some difference of opinions on some subordinate questions, but agreeing in this, teat the control of the Federal Government is in the hands of the disunion politicians of the Democratic Party, and that the dearest rights of State sovereignty and of free labor are being prostrated at the feet of this power. We are without a constitution—we have a parchment and a parade of words, but it has no more vitality—it affords no more safeguards—it yields no more certain guidance, known and read and comprehended of all men, than does a papyrus exhumed from Herculanæum, or now lying entombed under the Pyramids of Egypt—the will of a party has superseded the Constitution. What is our political duty as men, as patriots? In the language of the call under which we are assembled, I believe it is to unite at the polls for the purpose of deposing an Administration, at once so faithless and despotic. continued at length in an eloquent strain on the duty of all good citizens to unite to overthrow a Government that had become corrupt by the misuse of power, and counseled union in the whole State.

Wm. Dorsheimer, Democrat until this time, next addressed the meeting in forcible remarks, and was followed by others of all former political parties.

The meeting displayed much enthusiasm, and broke up at a late hour, with hearty cheers for the Union.

The affair was an entire success.

The Reported Riot at Harbor Creek.

Cleveland, Thursday, May 27.

The track which was removed at Harbor Creek was not the one on which the trains were running. There has been no interruption of travel, and trains still run on the curved track as during the past two years. The rioters only removed a few rails from the straight track, which was being relaid.

Bloodshed in Kansas.

CONFLICT WITH MONTGOMERY'S BAND—SEVERAL KILLED—CONTRADICTORY ACCOUNTS.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Monday, May 24,
via BOONEVILLE, Wednesday, May 26.

A stage just arrived from Lawrence, brings the *Republican* extra containing a letter dated Moneka, Lynn County, May 20, stating that on the 19th a party of Pro-Slavery men from Wisconsin came into the trading post, situated on the road from Fort Scott to Leavenworth, where it crosses the Osage, taking two men named ANDREWS and CAMPBELL prisoners. Further on they captured Mr. STILLWELL, recently from Iowa, and a man named REED. They then continued on the road towards Kansas City until they had captured twelve men, when they halted in a deep ravine, and their prisoners, with the exception of ANDREWS, whom they dismissed from custody, were formed in line, fired upon and five of them killed, namely: Messrs. Stillwell Ross, Colchester, Robinson, and Campbell. The remaining six were badly wounded. After the accomplishment of this bloody work the ruffians rode off. The affair had created the most intense excitement in Lawrence and its immediate neighborhood, and a force was being organized to pursue the perpetrators of the outrage. Gen. JIM LANE was at Lawrence, but it was not known whether he would participate in the pursuit. The sources from which this information is obtained, are considered entirely reliable.

The contested Probate Judgeship was decided to-day by Judge LECOMPTE, in favor of GARDNER and averse to PERKINS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 27.

The *Republican's* Westport correspondent gives a totally different version of the affair reported from Leavenworth. It appears that Captain HAMILTON and some twenty others, who had been driven from Lynn County by MONTGOMERY'S men, after placing their families in safety in Missouri, determined to return to the Territory, to look after and protect their property. On approaching Chouteau's trading post, on the morning of the 19th, the party noticed that the place had mistaken them; for MONTGOMERY'S men came out to meet them, when they were all taken prisoners. From one of the prisoners Captain HAMILTON learned that a number of the robbers were stationed at SNYDER'S, a fortified house a short distance from Chouteau's post. Under the promise that they would return home, the prisoners were disarmed and released. Capt HAMILTON'S party then proceeded to SNYDER'S house, which was situated in a ravine, and flanked by rock walls. Dividing into two parties, they approached it from opposite directions, and hearing a gun fired on the side of the hill, charged on the spot, where they found the men they had just released, who had partially armed themselves at a neighboring house, and taken a short cut for SNYDER'S.

A fight ensued resulting in the death of ten of the robbers, amongst whom was Capt. REED, one of Montgomery's Board of Commissioners, before whom all prisoners are tried. In a few minutes the main force in SNYDER'S house rushed to the woods and escaped. This correspondent distinctly states that not a Missourian took part in the affair, but that all were of Hamilton's party, men who had been driven from the country a few days before.

Movements of the Utah Army.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 27.

The last detachment of troops for Utah, under command of Major PAUL, numbering 210 men, left Jefferson Barracks last night for Fort Leavenworth.

A letter to the *Democrat*, dated Leavenworth, 23d inst., says: "There is no intermission in the preparatory labors of the troops consequent on the recent intelligence from Salt Lake, and, judging from the movements at the Fort, no countermand of orders already given is anticipated.

The Head-quarters would not move for fifteen or twenty days. It was understood, however, that Gen. HARNEY might proceed in advance of his staff, passing the several columns on the route.

General HARNEY had given an order to Col. CROSSMAN, Quartermaster-General, to proceed with the fourth column under Col. MORRISON; and Major BABBITT, Adjutant-General, is to be stationed at Fort Laramie, whither he goes immediately.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, May 26,
via BOONEVILLE, Thursday, May 27.

Four companies of the 2d Infantry, from Fort Randall, arrived at the Fort here this morning, and will remain to garrison the post. Col. MAY'S column will positively march on Friday.

Later from Havana.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, May 27.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana on the 25th inst., has arrived here.

Sugar had advanced half a real. Molasses was scarce and advancing.

The British steamer *Styx* left Key West on the 22d inst.

The ship *Clarendon* had become a total wreck.

The Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 27.

The Episcopal Convention balloted all day for an Assistant-Bishop, but without arriving at any result.

On the eighth ballot, Dr. VINTON, of Boston, received 65 votes; Dr. BOWMAN, of Lancaster, 66; scattering, 10. No election.

The name of Dr. VINTON was then withdrawn, and that of Dr. STEVENS, of Philadelphia, substituted.

On the ninth ballot Dr. BOWMAN received 68; Dr. STEVENS, 67; Dr. VINTON, 10; scattering, 3. No election. Adjourned.

Death of Mr. Isaac Parker.

BOSTON, Monday, May 27.

Mr. ISAAC PARKER, President of the Traders' Bank, died to-day of injuries received, on Saturday last, by being thrown from his carriage.

Canal Navigation.

SCHENECTADY, Thursday, May 27.

The boat *New-Jersey*, of the Western Transportation Company's line, nine days from Buffalo passed here to-day with 1,500 bbls. Flour, the largest load that ever went from Buffalo to tidewater.

Musical.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was inaugurated last night for musical purposes, by the Mendelssohn Union, and from that circumstance, or the patriotic inscription over the portico, was dubbed with the title of the "Hall of the Union." Strictly speaking, it should be called a basement or vault, for it is the lowest apartment of the building, and many feet below the street. It has an excellent entrance (badly lighted at present) and spacious staircases. The hall, itself, is the largest in the City, and will seat upwards of 2,500 persons. We have already given the architectural figures in connection with the Anniversary meeting of the Ladies, Home Missionary Society, and will, therefore, merely recapitulate that the hall is 135 feet by 96; the ceiling 33 feet high, supported on 24 iron pillars; the platform (for performers) 6 feet from the ground, 90 feet long and 25 feet broad; the whole lighted by 28 gas chandeliers, each with six burners. Comfortable arm-chairs, on the Academy of Music principle, are provided for each visitor, and beneath each chair is a contrivance for ventilation which seems to be effectual. It is simply a small hole pierced in the floor, and conveying a current of pure air, supplied by steam power from without.

In a musical point of view, the Hall is admirable we have seldom heard choruses to such rare advantage; the voices blend with the perfect harmony of a single instrument, and are heard in all their freshness and purity at the extreme end of the room. For elocutionary purposes the Hall is not so good; at least we were unable to detect what Mr. MORGAN said when he addressed the audience.

The Mendelssohn Union gave MENDELSSOHN'S 96th psalm ("Come let us sing") excellently, and ROSSINI'S "Stabat Mater" not quite so well. The canon in the psalm was the first specimen of steady choral singing we have ever heard in this City, and indeed the whole performance of this fine composition was in the highest degree creditable to the members of the Association.

All that is needed to make this the finest Music Hall in the country is an organ. It is an absolute necessity, for the piano is much too weak in such a vast apartment.

CONCERT.—A grand Amateur Concert will take place to-night at the new Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West Twenty-third-street, in aid thereof. Several distinguished professionals will assist, among others Miss BRAINERD, Mme. CAIROLI, Signor GASSIER, &c.

BREAD-MAKING.—We are always glad to chronicle any movement for reducing the price and improving the quality of those articles which are of absolute necessity to all classes of the people, and we cheerfully call attention, therefore, to the advertisement of Mr. HECKER, who is supplying most excellent bread by *the pound* at half the usual price. He now makes 62,500 pounds a day. His establishment is a decided public benefit.

SWILL-MILK.

The Board of Health's Committee Visits Two Establishments.

THE STABLES HALF-EMPTY AND WHITEWASHED

Interesting Facts, and Conclusion.

Aldermen TUOMEY, TUCKER and REED, and Councilmen HASWELL and CROSS, the Committee of the Board of Health appointed to investigate the complaints and report the facts concerning the swill milk business in this City, yesterday visited the distilleries and cow pens of WM. M. JOHNSON'S SONS, in Sixteenth-street, and of Mr. GEORGE MOORE, in Thirty-ninth-street. At 10½ o'clock, A. M., the Committee was assembled in Room No. 8, City Hall, and soon after started on its voyage of discovery among the oceans of swill-milk up town. The Committee, with Messrs. MYERS and SMITH, who acted as clerks and Messrs. BAKER and KIRK, of the City Inspector's office, occupied two carriages. Two carriage-loads of reporters followed. The Committee, through its Chairman, Alderman TUOMEY, told the reporters that it wanted to make a private expedition into the regions of swill-fed kine. The reporters thought the public was interested, procured carriages and stuck "closer than a brother" to the Committee. The Committee will render its report a week from next Monday; our reporter renders his now:

The Committee first called on Drs. JAS. R. CHILTON and R. OGDEN DOREMUS, with whom they arranged that analyses of the specimens of swill-milk which should be procured at the stables, should be made by these chemists. Next, the stables of WM. M. JOHNSON'S SONS, on Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, were visited. The first noticeable feature which presented itself as the carriages drove up was a vacant spot on the corner of Tenth-avenue and Sixteenth-street, where, a few weeks since, several cow-stables filled with cows stood; they have been torn down since the beginning of the swill-milk excitement, and not so much as a board was visible upon their site yesterday, so that those who had not previously known that they stood there could not tell now from personal inspection solely, that any building had ever stood there. The carriages drove into the yard from Sixteenth-street and their occupants alighted. Immediately they found themselves surrounded by about fifty shirt-sleeved, red-nosed, blear-eyed and pipe-smoking "milk-maids," who eyed them fiercely but threw no impediments in their way. Mr. ALBERT BERGHAUS, the artist of FRANK LESLIE'S paper, who had visited the establishment *incognito* before, and sketched some of its bovine inhabitants, was recognized by the crowd, and muttered anathemas were launched at him; no violence was made, however.

The appearance of the stables and yards was exceedingly neat; the pavement of the latter had evidently just been swept clean, and in the former the marks of the recent contact of brooms and scraping utensils with the floor, were very perceptible. The visit of the Committee was, of course, expected. In the stalls were found many fat, full-uddered, fine-looking cattle. There were but few stump tailed specimens to be seen, and those that were visible, seemed none the worse for the loss of their caudal appendages. Mr. EDGERTON, who has charge of the stables, and who, with the greatest urbanity, showed the visitors through them, said that since the swill-milk excitement had grown up, the business of the owners of swill-fed cows had been very much damaged thereby, and many in these stables, as well as in others, had sold their cattle to the butchers; he thus accounted for the fact that about half of the stalls were empty, whereas, those who visited the stables a few weeks since declare that they were then so crowded that the cattle were actually almost compelled to lie upon each other. 546 cows were counted in the stalls yesterday. Those employed in the stables stated that there were about 800 there a few weeks since; those not employed there, who had visited the stables before, said there were formerly a much larger number there.

The inclosure within which these cow stables are is of irregular shape. Over the entrance on Fifteenth-street, its southern boundary, a placard, newly painted, was placed yesterday bearing the following inscription: "The public are invited to inspect these stables." Within under a long wagon-shed a number of milk-wagons were ranged side by side, with the names or places of business, or both, of their owners inscribed on each, as follows: C. Gallagher, No. 280 First-street; No. 86 Tenth-avenue; E. Lester, No. 53 West Seventeenth-street; H. O'Donel, No. 74 Tenth-avenue; E. Gilligan, No. 95 Tenth-avenue; Wm. Doyle, No. 66 Tenth-avenue; J. Carley, No. 67 Tenth-avenue; J. Clark, No. 86 Tenth-avenue; James Hughes, No. 225 Twenty-first-street; W. Williams, No. 260 Thirty-seventh-street; No. 67 Tenth-avenue; T. Thomas, No. 501 West Seventeenth-street. No horses were attached to any of these wagons, and they appeared to have been laid up by their owners for want of work. There was some hay in the lofts over the stables,—not more than enough, however, to feed the horses of the milkmen which are kept there. An Aldermen pronounced a portion of it, which smelt very musty, not fit to give to an animal usually deemed much inferior to the cow. The cows were fed partially on dry fodder, though there were those who declared that usually they were fed on swill only. The swill is conveyed to the stables underground from the distillery, which is situated between the Ninth and Tenth avenues. The Committee after the manner of ancient seers inspected the entrails of a recently-killed cow—swill-fed, it was said—at a slaughter-house near the stables, but of course saw nothing of evil omen there; the flesh of the animal was healthy-looking, and the odor which it gave forth not unduly strong. Next, the Committee went to the distillery, examined and tasted the grain, and then entered their carriages and drove off, bearing with them six bottles, five of them filled with milk, and the other with a specimen of the swill. The first bottle contained the milk of a cow which had a sore tail; the second the milk of a cow which was feverish; the third that of a cow which it was stated had been in the stable fed on the swill for a year; the fourth that of a cow which had been there six weeks, and the fifth that of a cow which appeared to be in a perfectly healthy condition. The swill in the sixth bottle was taken quite warm from one of the troughs; the temperature of the swill as it flowed into the trough was assuredly a great deal higher than Nature intended that the food of any animal, which cannot possibly learn the art of cooking, should be.

The Committee next proceeded to the stable of Mr. GEORGE MOORE, in Thirty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. This establishment is a much smaller one than that of JOHNSON'S SONS. There are about 250 cows there at present; Mr. MOORE said he could accommodate 320. The proprietor conducted his visitors through the stables and answered politely the questions which they asked. His cows appeared quite as well as those at the Sixteenth-street stables. The brevity of the tails of some of them incited Alderman TUCKER to interrogatory; he inquired why their tails were curtailed, and Mr. MOORE told him that during the prevalence of the distemper among the cows it became necessary to inoculate those which had not been infected with it; the ends of their tails were vaccinated, and when the tails became inflamed they were cut off. The cow-yard here was not so cleanly swept as that of JOHNSON'S SONS, and one of the reporters, who was compelled to cross it, acknowledged that in accompanying the expedition he had "Put his foot in it." Mixed with the swill in the troughs was a plentiful supply of meal,—perhaps "for this occasion only,"—and bundles of hay were in the lofts over the stalls Mr. MOORE said that the swill was permitted to stand and get cool before it was fed to the cows; that the dirt from the stables was carried off by means of a sewer to the Tenth-avenue; and that the milk-men who owned the cows,—they pay 10 cents a-head per day for the stalls and swill as those who own the cows at JOHNSON'S do,—had sold their best cows to the butchers since the swill-milk excitement arose because their milk-business suffered so severely from it. The milk-men bought the poorest cows from the country that they could find at Bull's Head, he said, and then fattened them for beeves, in the meantime making some profit from the sale of their milk. Members of the Committee, and those of the reporters whose stomachs were not readily affected to inverted action, partook of some swill-milk warm from the cow, and after examining the stalls and their occupants, with stump-tails, long-tails and no tails at all, the whole party emerged from the stables. As they came forth their eyes were greeted by the lettering on several milk wagons, which stood on the opposite side of the street. Two bore the inscription "Orange County Milk, Wholesale and Retail;" from another "Dutchess County Milk—G. BLINKS, No. 76 Bedford, corner of Commerce-street," stared them full in the face, and other worn-out vehicles stood near, without any lettering, like tomb stones from which time has obliterated the inscriptions, which told of decay and death. The Committee entered thelesale li whoquor store adjoining the distillery, around which were kegs of brandy with the prices—from 25 cents to $6—marked on each. Some members of the Committee drew tankards of brandy from the barrels, others obtained pitchers of water, and most of them speedily absorbed a mixture of the two ingredients; then they entered their carriages, and still closely pursued by the reporters, drove rapidly and circuitously to the residence of Dr. DOREMUS, in Fourth-avenue. With him they left two of the bottles of milk, and with Dr. CHILTON they left the four other bottles, one of them containing a sample of the still-house slops. It was now nearly 4 o'clock P. M., and the reporters followed them no longer.

Dr. DOREMUS is to make an analysis of the milk left with him, and of other milk which Alderman TUCKER is to obtain from the stables of JOHNSON'S SONS, and will furnish the result to the Committee on Saturday. Several members of the Committee expressed a favorable opinion concerning the swill-milk men and their traffic, and it is not of course to be expected that their report will favor any action against them. They promise, however, to take testimony concerning the appearance of the stables prior to their visit, and FRANK LESLIE'S reporters, the Chairman says, will be summoned before them to give such evidence. Mayor TIEMANN, who is the President of the Board of Health, says no correct opinion of the swill-milk business can be formed from a mere inspection of the stables and cows at this late hour, and that it is highly necessary that testimony of this character should be taken.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, May 29.

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II.—BRITISH AGGRESSIONS ON AMERICAN COMMERCE—Full account of the late Outrages in the Gulf of Mexico.

III.—WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE—Political News of the Week.

IV.—FOREIGN, DOMESTIC AND CITY INTELLIGENCE OF THE WEEK CONDENSED.

V.—THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—From our Own Correspondent.

VI.—PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

VII.—DESCRIPTION OF THE TIMES BUILDING.

VIII.—AGRICULTURAL, FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR THE WEEK.

IX.—EDITORIALS—The Wisconsin Infamy—The News from Utah—Congressional Manners—The Ministerial Crisis in England—State Politics and Prospects—British Outrages, &c.

☞ John Hecker's
PATENT MACHINE BREAD,
Sold by the pound (at 2½ cents) and not by the loaf.

The undersigned, having now completed the erection of extensive buildings, which the unusual demand a short time since rendered necessary, is now prepared to supply the public with his Patent Machine Bread to the extent of two hundred and fifty barrels of flour, or 62,500 pounds of bread, daily.

The demand for this bread has, hitherto, kept constantly in advance of the supply; but, with the increased facilities for manufacturing. this will no longer be the case. Its superior cleanliness, whiteness, texture, form, sweetness, and decided cheapness, have been thoroughly tested and fully established.

Grocers, Milk Dépôts, and others, by addressing a line to the Manufactory, No. 56 Rutgers-st., will be promptly supplied.

Villages near the City, and accessible by railroads, are finding the use of this Bread greatly to their interest.

Allowance to dealers as heretofore, 15 per cent.

Wheat, Twist, Family, Graham, and Rye, 2½ cents per pound.

The price of Wheat Bread will be governed by that of family flour.

Rolls, Cakes, Pies, &c, in variety.

The undersigned contemplates shortly exhibiting his buildings, patent machinery, and all the processes in the manufacture of his unrivaled bread, to the inspection and scrutiny of the public, of which due notice will be given. JOHN HECKER, No. 56 Rutgers-st.

RETAIL BREAD DEPOTS, where also Cakes, Pies, &c., may be had in every variety:
No. 191 Canal-st., No. 16 Laurens-st.,
No. 543 Pearl-st., No. 161 Grand-st.,
No. 78 West Broadway, No. 55 Roosevelt-st.

☞ Private families by sending their orders to the Office as above, will be supplied through dealers in their neighborhood.

☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ The Peculiar Merits of the
CRITTENDEN HAT
Consist in its complete adaptation to the requirements of a
SUMMER HAT,
As shown in the harmony of its ample proportion, with the quiet colors used in its manufacture, and the favor with which it is received by the Trade.

☞ Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—No other sewing machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine, or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines.
From the American Agriculturist.
For our own family use we became fully satisfied that Grover & Baker's Machine is the best, and we accordingly purchased it.
From the Tribune.
To all of which the *Tribune* says, Amen.
From the Independent.
Grover & Baker's is all that it claims to be.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

☞ Stearns & Marvin's,
WILDER PATENT,
Salamander Safes.
Secured by the "La Belle."
POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS,
239 of which have been tested in accidental fires.
Also a few SECOND-HAND SAFES for sale cheap at No. 40 MURRAY-ST.

☞ To Friends.
J. DERBY & COMPANY,
IMPORTING TAILORS,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
Have in store Olive Cloth, extra quality, over and under shade, manufactured expressly to order for members of the Society of Friends, which will be cut in any length desired, at very low prices. Also. English Alpacca Umbrellas. No. 57 Walker-st., New-York.

☞ Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.
New and beautiful styles,
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Gentlemen's Summer Hats.
Our styles for the season will be issued on
FRIDAY, MAY 28.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters.
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ Herron Sewing Machine Co.'s
New Patent Sewing Machine.
COMPLETE, 25 DOLLARS.
Superior to the highest price machines for
ONE QUARTER THE COST.
Agents wanted; full instructions furnished.
Give them a call, No. 447 Broadway.

☞ Everybody
desiring to purchase
MIRRORS, CORNICES, PICTURE-FRAMES, MOULDINGS, &c., &c.,
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
is invited to examine the extensive assortment at the Looking Glass Warehouse of
KIMBALL WHITTEMORE & CO.,
No. 360 Broadway.

☞ Lorin Brooks & Son,
Manufacturers of
FINE DRESS BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
No. 188 Fulton-st., opposite Church-st.
Established in 1829. All the various styles ready made.

☞ Ladies visiting the City, be sure to call at MILLER'S, in Canal st., if you wish the best of Gaiters, from 12s, to 20s.. (with heels, same prices;) also, Slippers, Ties Buskins and Toilet Slippers, from 6s. to 10s. per pair. Boys' Patent Leather Boots, with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices. J. B. MILLER & CO., 387 Canal-st.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS. A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated SAFES, and PATENT POWDER-PROOF DEFIANCE LOCKS and CROSS-BARS. Also, FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SIDEBOARD or PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines received the highest premiums in 1857, at the Fairs of the American Institute, New-York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore, and at the Maine, Connecticut, Michigan and Illinois State Fairs. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Radical-Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., NO. 2 VESEY-STREET, ASTOR HOUSE.—Trusses, Supporters. Shoulder-braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay-st Instantaneous Hair Dye only 4s. a box; black or brown; best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and by all Druggists.

☞ Everybody could do something which would insure respectability and fair success, if they would learn and follow the right pursuit. Young men daily consult FOWLER and WELLS, Phrenologists, at No. 308 Broadway.

☞ Catarrh.—Dr. GOODALE'S Office, for the treatment and cure of Catarrh, is at No. 3 Bond-st., New-York, two doors from Broadway. His entire success with this formidable disease is fully established.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. [illegible]

MARRIED.

JONES—WARD.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 26 by the Rev. Geo. A. [illegible], [illegible] Jones, of this City, to Miss SARAH C. WARD, of Newark, N. J.

GROSZ—SCHMITZ.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 25, at St. Nicholas Church, by the Rev. Dr. A. Buchmayer, Mr. FREDERICK H. GROSZ, son of Michael Grosz, Esq., to Miss MARIE SCHMITZ, youngest daughter of Anthony Schmitz, Esq., all of this City.

ACKERLY—WILSON.—In this City, on Sunday May 16, by the Rev T. G Osborne, Mr. CURTIS ACKERLY, of Brooklyn, E. D., to Miss MARY L. WILSON, of New York City.

WOODRUFF—ELY.—In this City, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, EDWARDS WOODRUFF, Esq., to Miss CAROLINE ELY, eldest daughter of ELIAS H. ELY, Esq., of this City.

PLACE—SANDS.—In Brooklyn on Thursday, May 20, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Thos H. Burch, Mr JOSHUA B. PLACE, of Huntington, L. I., to Miss ANNA LOUISA SANDS, of the former place.

SHEPPARD—HARTWELL.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Wednesday, May 26, by the Rev. Henry J. Vandyke, Mr. EDWARD SHEPPARD, of Toronto, Canada, to Miss MARY HARTWELL, daughter of the late Thos Hartwell, of Derby, England and sister of the Rev. J. T. Hartwell, Turk's Island, W. I.

CONKLIN—EARL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 26, in the Middle R. D. Church, by the Rev. M. E. Smith, ABEL M. CONKLIN, of New York, to Miss IMOGEN, daughter of Morris J. Earl, Esq., of the former place.

HUBBEL—SCHERMERHORNE.—At Castleton, on Wednesday, May 26, at the residence of bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Stimson, CHARLES C., eldest son of George C. Hubbel, Esq., of Hudson, N. Y., to CHARLOTTE V., eldest daughter of Capt. Isaac V. Schemerhorne, of the former place.

DIED.

BULKLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 26, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, CHARLES H. BULKLEY, aged 35 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother Henry L. Bulkley, and his brothers-in law, Milton Roof and Daniel B. Smith, and the members of the Dutch Reformed Church, 21st-st., Rev. A. R. Van Ness, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., Saturday, May 29 from his late residence, No. 222 West 31st-st. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hill's Cemetery.

BULKLEY.—At Maulmain, India, on Tuesday, the 29th of December last, LEWIS H., only son of the above, aged 12 years.

BEARE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 26, JAMES JOHNSTON BEARE, son of Thos. M Beare, of this City.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 207 10th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CURTIS.—In this City, on Thursday, May 27, in the 80th year of her age, DOROTHY, wife of the late Joseph Curtis.

Her remains will be removed from her late residence, No. 47 Lexington av., to Greenwood, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Thursday, May 27, Mr. JAMES ROBINSON, aged 46 years.

The friends of the family, and of his brother John, also of his cousin, Christopher Keyes, and his brother-in law, Henry Somerville are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation from his late residence, No. 44 East 11 h-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

LILLIENDAHL.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 26, CHRISTIAN D. W. LILLIENDAHL, aged 58 years, 8 months and 23 days.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 235 William-st., without further notice.

CHAPPELL.—In this City, on Thursday, May 27, Mrs. LUCRETIA CHAPPELL, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her sons-in-law, Abraham Denike and E. K. Haight, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of E. K. Haight, No. 22 Rutgers st., this (Friday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to New-London, Conn., for interment.

CONREY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 26, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Miss ANN CONREY.

His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. Her relatives and friends, and those of her father, Jonathan Conrey, and her brother, Allen Conrey, and of her brother-in-law, Jas R. Westcott, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice, from her late residence, Clermont-av., fourth house north of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

LOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 27, SOPHIA A. LOCK, eldest daughter of the late Ephraim and Sarah Lock, formerly of Boston, aged 57 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, J. H. Lock, at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, May 29, in Buswick-av., between Johnson and Boerum sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Her friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

PROUDFOOT.—On Monday, May 24, of consumption, JAMES WILSON PROUDFOOT, in the 32d year of his age.

KELSEY.—At Milford, Conn., on Tuesday, May 25, Mrs. MARGARETTE GRINELL, relict of Capt. Noah Kelsey, aged 91 years and 1 month.

THE "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE POT.

Thousands of this new COFFEE POT have already been sold, and the demand from all parts of the United States is rapidly on the increase. Wherever introduced, it has given the most complete satisfaction.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT
Makes better coffee than it is possible to obtain in any other way, because, by an ingenious but simple arrangement the housekeeper may *boil her coffee for any length of time without loss of aroma*, thus securing all the elements of the coffee in their natural and proportional combinations.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT
Is the most economical, for nothing being lost by evaporation in boiling, one-fourth less coffee is required; while the beverage is stronger, more fragrant, and more delicious.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT
Gives a healthy beverage. Nervous, dyspeptic, and bilious persons, who have not dared to use coffee for years, have been able to drink their favorite beverage again when made in this new boiler, and without an occurrence of any of the old unpleasant consequences. It is healthy, because by the use of a condenser, evaporation is prevented, and the coffee can be boiled long enough to release all the natural elements of the berry, and get them in just proportions in the beverage.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT
Never fails to do its work right. Cook cannot spoil your cup of coffee by neglect or forgetfulness, after she has placed the boiler on the stove or range.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT
Can be obtained of
ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th-st.,
Philadelphia,
MANUFACTURERS under the Patent for the United States.
Also, Manufacturers for the United States of ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.
Tee Trade supplied at Manufacturers' prices, by
E. P. TORRBY, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.
Also, by JOS. R. GREEN, northeast corner of 5th and Smith sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!
A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of
DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY
Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles.
ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF PILES.
James W. McKee, shipping merchant, No. 42 Front-st. was cured of piles by using Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. He was afflicted with them for ten years, and at times confined to his bed. Call and see him. Reference will be given to any number of persons who were cured. Dépôt No. 158 Bowery, drug store. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

CLARK'S!
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CLARK'S,
Nos. 398 and 400 BOWERY,
Nos. 398 and 400 BOWERY,
Nos. 398 and 400 BOWERY,
Nos. 398 and 400 BOWERY,
Nos. 398 and 400 BOWERY,
Nos. 398 and 400 BOWERY,
Two five-story Buildings Ten spacious floors,
Two five-story Buildings, Ten spacious floors,
Two five-story Buildings, Ten spacious floors,
Two five-story Buildings. Ten spacious floors,
Two five-story Buildings, Ten spacious floors,
Two five-story Buildings, Ten spacious floors,
Devoted to the sale of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
of every description
For MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S WEAR,
The LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST, SELECTED
STOCK EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
READ! THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PRICES:
READ! THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PRICES:
25 PER CENT. LESS THAN DOWN TOWN HOUSES!
$5 SPRING RAGLANS, $3 50 BUSINESS COATS,
$5 SPRING RAGLANS, $3 50 BUSINESS COATS,
$5 SPRING RAGLANS, $3 50 BUSINESS COATS,
$5 SPRING RAGLANS, $3 50 BUSINESS COATS,
$3 50 BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
$3 50 BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
$3 50 BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
$3 50 BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
$3 50 BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
$3 50 BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
$1 50 Moire Antique Vests, $5 Black Cloth Coats,
$1 50 Moire Antique Vests, $5 Black Cloth Coats,
$1 50 Moire Antique Vests, $5 Black Cloth Coats,
$1 50 Moire Antique Vests, $5 Black Cloth Coats,
$1 50 Moire Antique Vests, $5 Black Cloth Coats.

GODFREY'S
EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS,
For
Softening the skin
and improving the complexion.
This admirable preparation of elder flowers is very fragrant as a perfume. Elder flowers have from the earliest ages been esteemed as a mild and harmless, yet most perfect. beautifier of the skin. Tan, sun-burns, freckles, redness, &c., it will speedily and completely remove.
EUGENE DUPUY, Druggist, No. 609 Broadway.
Sold everywhere.

Real Life on the Border,
As Gloriously described in
EMERSON BENNETT'S INDIAN STORY,
Continued in this week's
NEW-YORK LEDGER,
Sold by all Newsmen at Four Cents per copy.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents, No. 121 Nassau st.

ICE-PITCHERS—POSTPONEMENT.
The advertising of PATENT DOUBLE ICE-PITCHERS is postponed on account of the storm; but will be resumed the first fair day. For the advertisement see the daily papers. For the PITCHERS, apply to LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

ALBERT FREESTONE.
THE COMPANY SUPPLY
FROM THEIR QUARRIES
at Mary's Point, New-Brunswick, the
ALBERT FREESTONE,
of EITHER COLOR,
delivered at any point by
the Atlantic seaboard.
Orders should be left at the Company's Office, or addressed, by mail, to the undersigned.
Over two hundred buildings, of the finest architecture erected in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., have introduced to the admiring notice of the public the
DRAB OR BUFF-COLORED STONE,
admitted by all to have no rival among building materials, in beauty, uniformity of texture, elegance, strength, durability, unchangeableness and capacity of architectural effect.
Besides this color, the Company furnish the same stone of a LIGHT-BROWN HUE, with a ROSE TINGE. This color has been much used in ecclesiastical structures, and with grand effect. The First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, esteemed by many the finest Gothic building in the United States, is constructed of the Albert Freestone of this color.
The extensive and complete machinery of the Company at their quarries, the ease of working and shipment, and their almost inexhaustible supply of stone, enable the Company to execute orders for any quantity, and in BLOCKS of any POSSIBLE size, with the greatest dispatch.
SAM'L P. DINSMORE, Secretary,
Company's Office, No. 15 Nassau st.,
over the Bank of the Commonwealth.
New-York.

FIRST CALL.
Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st.
MARCH, 1858.
We offer to the trade, at the very lowest market rates for Cash or Credit, our very large and complete stock of
CARPETINGS,
Of the following manufacture:
NEW-ENGLAND WORSTED CO.,
NEW-YORK POWER LOOM MILLS,
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON,
H. BRINTON & SON,
PARDOE, HOOMANS & PARDOE,
LOWELL CO.,
HARTFORD CO.,
AUBURN, N. Y.
PELTONS,
PHILADELPHIA.
OIL-CLOTHS
Of all the principal manufacturers.
CANTON MATTINGS,
WORSTED AND WOOLEN YARNS.
Close buyers will find it to their advantage by giving us a call.
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments of Carpetings.
WM. B. JOHNSON & COMPANY,
Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st.,
near Broadway.

1858.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS ENGLISH CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS, &c.,
Selling at Extraordinary Low Prices,
FOR CASH.
Imperial Velvets, $1 12, $1 25, $1 37½ and $1 50 per yard.
BIGELOW'S BRUSSELS.
Small Figures for Libraries, Reception Rooms, &c.
THREE-PLY CARPETS;
New and Beautiful Styles, 88c., $1 and $1 12 par yard.
INGRAINS,
All Wool, 38c., 45c., 50c., 60c., and 75c. per yard, newest styles.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
Carpets, superior quality, 75c., 80c., 90c. and $1 per yard
AT ANDERSON'S
Great Carpet Emporium, No. 99 Bowery.

KOHLSAAT BROTHERS,
No. 48 John-st.,
Importers of
BERLIN ZEPHYR, SPLIT, DOUBLE AND SHETLAND WOOL,
Embroidery and Head-dress Chenilles,
Canvas, Patterns, Beads, &c.
DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS,
THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Buttons, Braids, Laces, &c.
Gold and Silver Fringes,
Stars, Lace, &c.,
For Regalia and Theatrical purposes.

A. BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.
Use Barthol's Sewing Machines.
☞ FOR COAT MAKERS.
☞ FOR PANT MAKERS.
☞ FOR VEST MAKERS.
☞ FOR DRESS MAKERS.
☞ FOR CORSET MAKERS.
☞ FOR MANTILLA MAKERS.
☞ FOR CAP MAKERS.
☞ FOR GAITER FITTERS.
These are the first Sewing Machines using a needle and shuttle practically established in America.—*New-Yorker.*
It is unquestionably one of the best.—*Sunday Courier.*
Office, No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
Agents wanted. Send for a circular.
Address, care Box No. 2,841, Post-Office, New-York.
Use Barthol's Sewing Machines.

REMOVAL.
THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Has removed from No. 106 Broadway to the Marble Building recently purchased by them, and known as
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
ACCUMULATED ASSETS, $1,500,000.
LIFE INSURANCE effected, and ANNUITIES and ENDOWMENTS negotiated. Medical examiner in attendance at the office rom 2 to 3 P. M.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

BURGLAR-PROOF
PADLOCKS,
NIGHT LATCHES,
DOOR LOCKS,
SECURE BOLTS,
IRON, BRASS AND
SILVER-PLATED,
CHAIN BOLTS
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John st.

Real Life on the Border,
As Gloriously described in
EMERSON BENNETT'S INDIAN STORY,
Continued in this week's
NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
Sold by all Newsmen at Four Cents per copy.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st.

GEORGE ALBANY'S
GREAT BORDER TALE.
GEORGE ALBANY'S
GREAT BORDER TALE.
GEORGE ALBANY'S
GREAT KENTUCKY ROMANCE,
Entitled
THE LAST WITNESS;
OR THE
LONE HUNTER OF CHESTNUT VALLEY!
Is creating a profound sensation in
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.
WHO IS GEORGE ALBANY?
READ THE LAST WITN SS.
WHO IS GEORGE ALBANY?
READ ABOUT THE LONE HUNTER.
WHO IS GEORGE ALBANY?
READ HIS GREAT KENTUCKY TALE.
GEORGE ALBANY writes only for the MERCURY.

Real Life on the Border,
As Gloriously described in
EMERSON BENNETT'S INDIAN STORY,
Continued in this week's
NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
Sold by all Newsmen at Four Cents per copy.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st.

ADVERTISING NOTICE.—AT A MEETING of the New-Jersey Editorial Association, held at New Brunswick on May 13, JOY, COE & CO., Tribune Buildings, and S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., were appointed sole and exclusive Advertising Agents in this City for the Newspaper Press of New-Jersey, and were also authorized to announce the fact of their appointment.

The peculiar situation of New Jersey—lying, as it does, between the two great cities New York and Philadelphia—makes its trade to fluctuate between these two cities; and the preponderance of trade to either is greatly dependant on the amount of advertising done in New-Jersey by the Manufacturers and Merchants of one or the other city. This fact has been well attested, by actual trial and observation in particular branches of trade, and *will hold equally good in all others.* We think the Manufacturers and Merchants of New-York would do well to pay greater heed to this fact; for the railroad facilities of the State are such as afford *equal* facilities in getting to, and receiving goods from both cities; and if the proper exertions were made by the New-York Merchants and Manufacturers, a large proportion of the trade from Warren, Hunterdon, Mercer, Burlington, Monmouth and Ocean Counties, which now finds its way to Philadelphia, would be diverted to New York, and thus tens of thousands of dollars would be added to the profits of that city. A fair and candid consideration of the subject will, we think, lead every one to this same conclusion, and hence the sooner the exertion is made (viz.: advertising liberally in New-Jersey journals) the better will it be for the Manufacturers and Merchants of New-York.

Persons wishing to advertise in the New-Jersey journals will please call at either of the above-named agencies.

Real Life on the Border,
As Gloriously described in
EMERSON BENNETT'S INDIAN STORY,
Continued in this week's
NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
Sold by all Newsmen at Four Cents per copy.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st.

C. H. RING, AGENT FOR
DR. SAM'L B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.
Dr. SMITH: Your valuable Magnetic Salve gives general satisfaction. The demand for it is on a continual increase.—C. H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway. The trade supplied at Dr. SAM'L B. SMITH'S lowest wholesale price.

PIER, MANTEL AND OVAL LOOKING-GLASSES, new and elegant patterns, at greatly reduced prices, can be had from our friend, Brother BRADLEY, the prince of good fellows, at No. 150 William st., corner of Ann-st. Call and see him.
N. B.—Four glaziers wanted.

[illegible] OF NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON.

The advent of [illegible] in America has resulted in the development of [illegible] with the public, which never since [illegible] all parts of our country to an extent truly [illegible] in New-York, [illegible] and Boston of the most magnificent Opera [illegible] world. It also contributed largely [illegible] branches of trade in those [illegible] proprietors and merchants of all grades [illegible] the impetus which that grand musical [illegible] to their business.

The subscriber, during his [illegible] frequent interviews with Mr. [illegible] Her Majesty's Opera House in London, that [illegible] entertained similar ideas to those of [illegible] the vast musical project given below, [illegible] these consultations was an understanding [illegible] *should ever be deemed feasible*, they would [illegible] it out in America.

Believing that the time for such an enterprise [illegible] rived, it is now proposed to bring to New-York, [illegible] Autumn of 1858, the entire GRAND OPERA AND BALLET COMPANIES OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, LONDON, consisting of 148 persons, accompanied by the celebrated Lessee and Director, Mr. LUMLEY, who will personally superintend the entire arrangements, he being individually interested in the pecuniary results.

Among the principal artistes will be those recently introduced to the British public, including Mademoiselle PICCOLOMINI, Mademoiselle [illegible], Mademoiselle ORTOLANI, Signor GIUGLINI, the great tenor, Signor BELART, &c., as well as the other celebrated and well-known artists of his regular OPERATIC TROUPE.

The Grand Ballet will include Mademoiselles POCCHINI, ROSATI; ANDRETTA, also the principal male Dancers, and the CORPS DE BALLET.

This importation will also include—

The CONDUCTOR, ALL THE SOLOISTS of the Orchestra of Her Majesty's Theatre, and 50 of the PRINCIPALS of the GRAND CHORUS. The entire force which will take part in the Operatic and Ballet performances, will number more than 300 persons.

The ENTIRE MUSIC, costly WARDROBE and PROPERTIES for the production of a grand series of the most celebrated Operas.

And in order to insure the full effects in the SCENIC Department, it will be in the hands of Mr. Lumley's principal artiste and his assistants.

In fact, the *tout ensemble* of that Grand Establishment, so famous in Europe for its magnificent and perfect musical productions, will be faithfully reproduced in America.

Twenty-four representations will be given in New-York; and on every occasion a GRAND BALLET or Divertissement will be given in connection with the Opera. In these twenty four representations as many as ten different Operas will be produced. Twenty-four representations will be divided between Boston and Philadelphia. Several Grand Concerts and Oratorios will also be given in each of these three cities, after which the entire Company return to London.

Arrangements have been conditionally made with Mr. ULLMAN, the lessee of the Academy of Music in New-York for the use of that edifice, in which event he will contribute his talent and personal exertions towards carrying out this great enterprise to a successful issue.

This vast enterprise will involve an outlay of more than $300,000. In order to test the disposition of the public to support the most colossal musical enterprise ever attempted, it is proposed to dispose of 800 of the choice seats in the house for a subscription season of twenty nights in New-York, at $5 each seat, per night, (the tickets being transferable,) making only $100 for the twenty nights, which is little more than half the price paid for choice seats in London, to witness the same productions. The subscriptions not to be paid until the arrival of the troupe in America.

In the same manner it is proposed to dispose of 800 tickets in each of the cities of Boston and Philadelphia, at $50 each, for a season of ten nights.

Subscribers to take their tickets from Mr. Lumley immediately upon the arrival of the Opera and Ballet Troupe in America.

The following list of prices, copied from Mr. Lumley's official programme for the present season in London, shows, that notwithstanding the increased salaries paid to his artistes for crossing the Atlantic, and the immense outlay attending the loss of time and the traveling expenses of so large a number of persons, the price of seats in the best part of the house for a subscription season in America of only sixteen nights, is SIXTY PER CENT. LESS than the price paid by the English public each night for the same attractions, and for a subscription season of thirty nights.

Extract from Mr. Lumley's Programme for 1858.

"GRAND TIER," (corresponding to the "Balcony," or First Tier, at the New-York Academy of Music,) "200 GUINEAS," ($1,000.) for a box holding four persons, which is equal to $8 33 per seat for each performance.

"ONE PAIR" of stairs, (corresponding to the "First Circle," or Second Tier, at the Academy of Music,) "150 GUINEAS," ($750,) for a box holding four persons, which is equal to $6 25 per seat for each performance.

"TWO PAIR" of stairs, (corresponding to the "Family Circle," or Third Tier," at the Academy of Music,) "100 GUINEAS," ($500.) for a box holding four persons, which is equal to $4 16 per seat for each performance.

"PIT STALLS," (a reserved seat in the Pit,) are ONE GUINEA, ($5,) for one person for each performance; and these frequently sell at large premiums.

As the carrying out of this enterprise will depend entirely upon these 800 best seats being subscribed for, and as a decision is required on the 10th of June, it is necessary that all who desire to secure a portion of these selected seats, and thus to insure the consummation of this great project, should immediately address Messrs. WM. HALL & SON,* Broadway, New-York, indicating how many seats they will subscribe for. As it is desirable that these tickets be taken by *bona fide* holders, and not for the purpose of speculation, no person will be permitted to subscribe for more than ten tickets, except in the case of a hotel proprietor, or other person, who may show that the tickets are ordered by customers or friends.

The public's obedient servant,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1858. P. T. BARNUM.

*Particulars concerning subscriptions in Philadelphia and Boston will be given in a few days.

BRADY'S
PUBLISHING HOUSE,
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.
Wholesale and retail cheap book, magazine, publishing and bookselling establishment.
Agent for the works published by Messrs. T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia.
Particular attention paid to miscellaneous orders for any article connected with the trade.
☞ Catalogues sent free on addressing
F. A. BRADY,
Successor to H. Long & Brother,
1,000 agents wanted. No. 126 Nassau-st., N. Y.

REMOVAL.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed from No. 4 Wall-st.
TO THEIR NEW OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1858.

TRUNK AND TRAVELING BAG WAREHOUSE.
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS.
SUPERIOR SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS.
IMPROVED TRAVELING BAGS.
CEDAR LINED TRUNKS,
for preserving furs and woolens from moths, &c.
JOHN BLACK, Manufacturer,
No. 4 Murray-st., New-York.

DEAD! DEAD!
In wall or bed,
LYON'S POWDER "lays" them—
Bed-bugs, fleas,
That mar our ease—
LYON'S POWDER slays them.
Roaches, ants,
Bugs on plants,
LYON'S FLASKS amaze them.
Dead! Dead!
In house and shed.
LYON'S PILLS tremendous
Kill the rats
And mice, sans cats,
And gloriously befriend us.
Dépôt for Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills for noxious insects and vermin, No. 424 Broadway.

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SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1858, AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
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English Tapestry Velvet at $1 25 per yard.
English Brussels at $1 10 per yard.
English Ingrain at 75 cents per yard.
Also, a choice assortment of oil-cloths, window shades, lace curtains, and all other goods pertaining to the trade, at equally low prices.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
FOR SALE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At less than usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN,
Importer, No 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

CENTRAL PARK NOTICE.
The Exhibition of the Designs for the Park at No. 637 Broadway will close on SATURDAY next, May 29.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND PROF. DE GRATH.—Franklin brought electricity from the heavens to earth, but it remained for Prof. De Grath to apply that electricity to the relief of diseased and suffering mortals—diseases that heretofore baffled the physician's old treatment, such as neuralgia, rheumatism, pains, stiff joints, deafness, swellings, bugs, piles skin diseases, &c., are now cured by Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil in one or two days. Read this letter:
PROF. DE GRATH: I have been the victim for many years of a rheumatic affection and lost the use of my limbs. I could not raise my hand to my head; in short, I was totally helpless. I applied your Electric Oil, and before I had used one bottle I was perfectly restored. You may refer any sufferer to me.
MRS. E. HUTCHINS,
17th and Thompson sts., Philadelphia.
Mrs. Hutchins is well known in Philadelphia. My Oil has cured 2,600 other Philadelphians, among whom are—Geo. W. Ward, Esq., Jos. K. Bacon, R. B. Da Costa, Mrs. Fassit, and C. Bover, No. 502 North 3d st., and others, *ad infinitum.*
No Electric Oil should be used unless my signature is on the label and name blown on the bottle. All others are dangerous. Bottles 25c., 50c. and $1.
Sold by BARNES & PARK, No. 15 Park-row, New-York, and throughout the United States.

THE RELIEF AFFORDED BY DR. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in all cases of Dyspepsia and similar affections has given that valuable preparation a wide popularity among those who have suffered from such ailments. It is excellent as a tonic and beneficient in its effects on the system. Its history is one almost of miracles, one to which Dr. HOSTETTER can point with confidence and credit. Indeed, no remedy perhaps, in the same period has attained such an extended popularity as the Doctor's BITTERS, which are ever regarded as a certain cure for distress of stomach. Those who have tried it speak praisingly of its effects, and therefore we can commend it to general use. The BITTERS are free from anything calculated to prove injurious to the system, or objectionable to the patient.
Sold by all grocers, hotels, and druggists.
BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

TO BREWERS, DISTILLERS, RECTIFIERS, GROCERS AND BARKEEPERS.—The most useful book on the subject, scientifically treated, containing 1,000 prescriptions in those branches and the many [illegible] published at $3 per copy, by the author, DR. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so beautifully in the glowing cheek the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh* and dry, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:*

New-York, April 19, 1858.

Dr. Wood: Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear sir, yours truly,

S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydct"

Welsh Newspaper office, No 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood—*Dear Sir:* Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to it's original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

New-York July 25, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KILBY.

Chicago, Ill, May 1. 1857

Prof. Wood: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

AMUSEMENTS

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE RONZANI BALLET TROUPE, universally conceded to be the most popular company that ever visited America.

FRIDAY—A new grand historical ballet, in three acts and seven tableaux, called THERESA, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA, with new scenery, dresses, and appointments.

Mlle LOUISE LAMOUREUX,
Mlle ANNETTA GALETTI.
(her fifth appearance in America;)
Signor DOMENICO RONZANI.

M. Collet, the Pratesi Family, the Cecchettis, and other favorite artistes.

AND FIFTY LADIES of the CORPS DE BALLET.

Theresa	Mlle Louise Lamoureux
Carwin, her rejected lover	Signor D. Ronzani
Fontaine, a pastor	Signor Gaspare Pratesi
Emile, Countess of Morville	Mlle Collet
Adolph, her son	Signor Giovanni Pratesi
Lavigne, a farmer	Signor Cesare Cecchetti
Bridget, his wife	Signora Serafina Cecchetti

And an original comic ballet called THE VILLAGE APOTHECARY, in which Lamoreux and Galetti Domenico Ronzani, the Pratesi and Cecchetti families, and the entire troupe will appear. Two New and Original Ballets on the same evening.

TO-MORROW—A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, commencing at 2 o'clock. Doors open at 1¼.

For particulars see small bills.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

BRILLIANT TRIUMPH—CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.

LAST NIGHT OF
MADAME LOLA MONTEZ,
COUNTESS OF LANDSFELDT.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 21,

The Entertainments will commence with her admired Lecture on the HEROINES OF HISTORY, AND STRONG-MINDED WOMEN.

To conclude with the MORNING CALL.

Mme. LOLA MONTEZ	as	Mrs. Chillingtone
Mr. A. W. FENNO	as	Sir Edward Ardent

Mme. LOLA MONTEZ will lecture on SATURDAY AFTERNOON on the WITS AND WOMEN OF PARIS. Positively her last appearance.

Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Private Boxes $5 and $6.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

Box book now open.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 28,
LAST NIGHT but one of
MRS. D. P. BOWERS'
PHILADELPHIA COMPANY, when will be repeated the successful drama of THE KING'S RIVAL; Or, The Court and the Stage—Characters by Mr. Conway, Mr. Shewell, Mr Young, Mr. Chapman, Mrs. D P Bowers, Mr. Boniface, Miss Anna Cruise, and the other popular artists of this establishment.

To conclude with the laughable farce of FAMILY JARS.

Diggory	Mr. Hemple
Delph	Mr. Chapman

Liddy O'Larrigan (with an Irish song) Miss Anna Cruise.

To-morrow evening—BENEFIT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS, and last night of the Philadelphia Company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1858.

Positively last week but three of the Farewell engagement of the Peerless Brothers, GABRIEL, ANTOINE AND JEROME, And their talented double Company.

"We ne'er shall look upon their like again."

Gabriel Ravel in his great character of Bibi.

THE FOUR LOVERS.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR.

Red Gnome	Marzetti
White Warrior	Antoine Ravel

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8

Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.

Saturday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock—Grand Juvenile Entertainment.

Saturday Evening, at 8 o'clock—Farewell Benefit of YOUNG AMERICA.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY—On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at request of very many patrons of this theatre, an Afternoon Performance will take place, at which the whole of the celebrated RONZANI BALLET TROUPE will appear. On this occasion two new and original Ballets—THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA, and THE VILLAGE APOTHECARY—in both of which Mlle. Lamoureux, Signor Galletti, M. Collet, Signor Pratesi, Signorina Cecchetti, Signor Ronzani, Signori Pratesi, Cesare and Enrico Cecchetti and Giovanni Pratesi will appear.

LA MADRILENA and LA BOHEMIENNE.

Doors open at 1½; performance at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 28,

Will be acted the Play of THE LADY OF LYONS.

After which an entire new drama entitled THE VENETIAN.

To conclude with THE ARTFUL DODGER.

Admittance 25 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The great piece of THE LAST DAYS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG, Every night, with its magnificent Scenery, Song and Ballet, in which the WALLACK STAR COMPANY, Including Messrs. Lester, Blake, Davenport, Sloan, T. B. Johnston. Miss Gannon and Mrs. Allen appear in Opera and Ballet for the first time; as also several leading danseuses of the RONZANI TROUPE, and fifty ladies of the ballet. The Tableaux are the most splendid ever seen upon the stage.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.

TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

H. WOOD, Proprietor. | S. BLEEKER, Stage Manager.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS. HOUSES CROWDED.
THE LARGEST BAND IN THE WORLD
Perform EVERY EVENING.

In the combination of Ethiopian comic talent will be found the names of BROWER, FOX, BUDWORTH, HOLLAND & C. WHITE, with the finest quartette and entire company.

Second week of Frank Brower as HAPPY UNCLE TOM.

To conclude with LOVE LAUGHS AT COBBLERS.

For particulars, see bills of the day.

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

No. 444 Broadway.

MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.

ANOTHER NEW BILL.
LOTTERY QUESTION.
ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINNY.
BURLESQUE VIOLIN SOLO.
DABBIES' DREAM.
ALL THE FAVORITES.
MATT PEEL IN STAR ACTS.

Tickets 25 cents. Dr. FA JONES, Agent.

MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD,

The distinguished vocalist, will sing at the CONCERT, TO NIGHT, (Friday,) In the new CHURCH OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, 23D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., AT 8 O'CLOCK, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT CHURCH.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.
Galleries, 10th-st., Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FRIDAY, MAY 28—AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, for the Benefit of SUSAN DENIN, the Comedy entitled SKETCHES IN INDIA, Tom Tape—Mr. H. C. Jordan; Sally Scraggs—Miss Denin. After which, BRYANT BROTHERS in their peculiar performances. Mr. Unsworth in a Banjo Solo. To conclude with the VIRGINIA MUMMY. Ginger Blue, Mr. H. Huntington. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock—The superlatively beautiful dramatization of Sylvanus Cobb's latest *Ledger* story, ROSALIND HUBERT; Or, The Hill-side Tragedy, with Miss Susan Denin in the character of Rosalind, and Mr. B. Watkins, as Simon Peter Drake. The most interesting of all beautiful things, the Aquaria; or, Aqua-Vivaria, may be seen; besides which, the famous Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c. Admittance to all 25 cents; Children, under ten, 13 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is open daily, and contains many beautiful works of art and industry. Strangers visiting the City cannot find a more agreeable place to visit.

RENT $40 AND $50.—IN A HEALTHY LOCAtion, 45 miles by the Long Island Railroad, at Smithtown, north side, two houses with garden. Also, 9 acres of land, with house 20x40, near the village of Headriver, cheap. For particulars, apply to T. J. HALL, New-York Times building, Room No. 6.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOTICE TO NEWS AGENTS.
NEW-YORK MERCURY.

All country dealers who are unable to obtain full supplies of the MERCURY, together with an abundance of show bills and circulars, should send their orders at once to the General Agents,

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Packers and forwarders of all the daily and weekly newspapers, &c., No. 107 Nassau st., corner of Ann, N. Y.

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By John Marsh Parker. Neatly printed in six miniature volumes. Sold separately or in sets. 25 cts. a vol.

I. AROUND THE MANGER; or Christmas, Past and Present. With St. Chrysostom's Sermons

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Designed for the use of Parents, Sponsors, and Teachers. This beautiful series is admirably written, and adapted for youthful readers.

STANFORD & DELISSER, Publishers,
No. 508 Broadway.

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE, FOR JUNE,

Is out, and for sale by all Booksellers and Periodical Dealers contains Twenty Original Articles, by popular authors.

GIPSYING OVER THE WORLD,
HUGH MILLER,
EXTRACTS FROM AN INDIAN JOURNAL.
PLATONIC AFFECTIONS, Etc., Etc.

The "Editor's Table," for June, is unusually flavorous, containing a Report of the PAAS FESTIVAL of the St. Nicholas Society, and a Burlesque upon the NEW ARMY HAT, with Nine Comic Illustrations, by JOHN PHŒNIX.

JOHN A. GRAY, Publisher,
Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable woman, who has served in first-class families in this City; is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-class meat and pastry cook in any gentleman's family; would not object to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place; has no objection to go into the country. Apply at No 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one, a Protestant, is willing to go as nurse and chambermaid; the other, as seamstress, can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, has no objection to go in the country. The best City reference given. Call, for 2 days, No. 153 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG, HEALTHY, MARRIED woman, who has just lost her only child, seven months old, wishes to go out as wet nurse; she is a good nurse, with all the requisites in abundance, and can be well recommended by her physician. Apply to Mrs. MYERS, No. 132½ 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR AMERICAN girls; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as chambermaid and laundress; and one to do general housework. Also, by a first class cook; and one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation as pastry cook, or saleswoman in a confectionery store. The advertiser has served her time in a first-class house in the old country, and has practiced for the last twelve years. Address E. G. Box No. 129, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing. Would be willing to do light chamberwork or wait on grown children. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 34 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook and to wash and iron; as waitress and chambermaid; as laundress and chambermaid; as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, SITuations, one as cook, and assist with washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, and assist with washing and ironing or plain sewing; will go a short distance in the country; have good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 678 Houston-st., room No. 15.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, WHO goes out by the day to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, has not customers enough, would like to have two or three families to work for. Good references given. Also, a nice Protestant young girl as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; good references given. Call at No. 678 Houston-st., room No. 15, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Her daughter, aged 4, can wait on table, see to and teach small children their lessons, and sew. City reference given. Call during two days at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY WOMAN and niece, situations in one family, in this City, Brooklyn or Staten Island. The cook understands meats and pastry baking; does up linen in style; wages $6 to $7. The niece can mind children or do chamberwork and waiting; wages, $5; excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TRUSTWORTHY AND competent Protestant English young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands the care and management of an infant from its birth. Has the best of reference. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; is a good sewer; can be highly recommended from her last place for neatness, obliging disposition, &c. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 19th-st. No objection to a private boarding house.

WANTED—A NURSE—AN AMERICAN, ENGlish, or Scotch Christian woman; one who enjoys good health, cheerful in disposition, free from incumbrance, and is competent to fill the situation, may find a home, if desired, by calling at No. 124 West 13th-st. References required.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; understands meats and pastry, jellies, &c.; wishes a hotel or first-class boarding house; has no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 314 Mott-st. a few doors from Bleecker, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer by a respectable girl. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Private family preferred. Lived eight years in her last place. Apply at No. 203 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and fine laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; can fill either situation; has good City reference. Call at No. 187 West 16th-st., near 8th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, without incumbrance, a situation as housekeeper; the highest testimonials can be given both as to character and ability. Address M. V. G., Box No. 117 *Times* Office, or apply to No. 429 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN protestant woman, to take the entire charge of children; has had several years' experience. Good City reference can be given. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen for 4 days, at No. 120 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A PROFESSED cook, by a middle aged woman; will assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go into the country; has good City reference. Apply at No 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; understands all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to assist in the care of children. The best of City references given. Can be seen at her present place, No. 124 East 13th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE WISHES a situation to take care of children and sew; is a good seamstress, and can give City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork, waiting or be willing to do general housework in a small family. Good City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 92 25th-st., one door from 3d-av. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a small family, by a young girl that has the best of City references from her last place; and is a good baker of bread. Call at No. 244 26th-st., west of 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO ATTEND CHILdren, by a girl 16 years of age; is healthy, neat, clean, and good tempered, and will endeavor to please. Good reference given. Apply for 2 days, at No. 57 East 27th-st., upstairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and take care of children. Best of City references. Apply at No. 244 East 9th-st., back room, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook and ironer in a private family; the best City references from their last employer. Call at No. 169 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 85 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and child's nurse, in a good family, in City or country. May be seen for one week at No. 196 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 189 Clinton-st., between Baltic and Harrison sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress, who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Apply at No. 162 South 1st-st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A FIRST-RATE LAUNdress; does up shirts in magnificent style; or to take in family washing; best of reference. Call at No. 285 West 33d-st, between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTant young woman, as nurse, and can make herself useful otherwise. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 154 Avenue A, corner 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 242 Avenue B, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid, or child's nurse, or to do plain sewing. Best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 263 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is a good baker and understands her business. She can be seen for three days at No. 127 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady, (American,) a situation as seamstress. Apply for one week of Mrs. PEASE, No. 51 Eldridge-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do housework. Good City reference. Call at No. 187 20th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COLORED WOman, as cook. Apply at No. 7 East 30th-st for one week. The best City reference given

TO EUROPE.—A YOUNG, WELL EDUCATED German lady wishes a situation as traveling companion to a lady going to Europe. Can do hair-dressing, plain sewing, and all kinds of fine needle work. Address L. K., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, for two days. References exchanged.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, and also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has the best of reference; no objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 475 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a Protestant young man, to take care of a horse, cow, and work on the place; is a good vegetable gardener, and will be found willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a quiet home. Call or address J. S. T., Bowery Hotel, room No. 23, No. 395, corner of 6th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A respectable man who understands his business in all its branches; the care and treatment of horses perfectly well; is willing to make himself useful. The best of reference given. Call on or address M. K., No. 345 7th-av, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, IN any respectable business; is well acquainted with dry goods; can keep books, and is a good judge of money. Salary not so much of an object as a good situation. Address Box No. 106, *Times* office.

WANTED—A PERSON OF EXPERIENCE IS desirous of obtaining employment in a straw and fur establishment; is a practical furrier and a good accountant. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address FURRIER, Box No. 107, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as waiter in a private family, who understands his business perfectly; can produce the best of reference from last employer. Address P. Z., or call at No. 116 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single young man who understands the business; has experience of plain gardening; can make himself generally useful. References satisfactory. Address J. M., Box No. 165, this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without children; understands gardening and farming first-rate; has unexceptionable reference. Address J. M., Box No. 123, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN. Has the best of reference; has driven in the City for many years; has no objection to the country; is a safe and careful driver. Address G. C., No. 719 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk in a wholesale commission house. Can bring good references from last employers. Address G. D., No. 214 West 28th-st

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business. Best of City references. No objections to town or country. Address J. T., No. 110 3d av.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation in a private family for a young man, (English,) who is fully competent. Apply at No. 6 Lexington av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT youth, a situation as under waiter, or groom in a family or hotel. Address C. H., No. 80 West Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (ENGLISH,) A situation as valet or waiter in a private family; is fully competent. A. B., No 13 Sullivan-st.

HELP WANTED.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG MAN about 19 years of age, who thoroughly understands putting up prescriptions. None but Americans need apply, at No. 49 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF a school, a short distance out of town, in a very pleasant neighborhood, of easy access to the City. A young man of good moral character, and a good classical scholar, who would be willing to commence at a salary of about $700, would find this an excellent opportunity to build up a large school in time, with an increased income. A party possessing some musical talent would be preferred. Address Box No. 2,852, Post-Office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, desires an engagement as resident teacher, in a gentleman's family. Her course of instruction comprises music, English, French, (which she speaks fluently) and Latin. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, box No. 842, Post-office, New-York.

A THOROUGH CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH scholar and fine disciplinarian, who has had much experience as an Educator, awaits an engagement as principal or assistant. Address TEACHER, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS FOR VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

Geo. R. Jackson's Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

Geo R. Jackson's Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.

Geo. R. Jackson's Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at Thos. Hunt, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

DEAN & CHILD,

COTTON BROKERS,
No. 133 Pearl-st., New-York.
EDWARD B. DEAN,
CHAS. W. CHILD.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED Soap, it is well known, cures *TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c.*, besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lip, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILLY WHITE, for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 *WALKER STREET*, first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington st., Boston; IVES, Salem; DREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

6 CENTS PER ROLL FOR WALL PAPER, worth 10c., At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greeenwich-st.

12 CENTS PER ROLL for OAK WALL PAPER, worth 18c. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

75 CENTS A PIECE for 6-feet GOLD SHADES, worth $1 25, At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$1 50 for GOLD SHADES, Broadway price $2. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$4 50 FOR 12 YARDS EMBROIDERED DRAPERY, Broadway price $6. At D. K. LALOR'S, 261 Greenwich-st.

$7 PER PAIR for LACE CURTAINS, Broadway price $10, At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st. Between Robinson and Murray sts.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

PLUMBING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES—Executed on the shortest notice, and in the best manner, by JOSEPH CARLOW, No. 435 Washington-st. Specimens of his work can be seen at the *Times* Building.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for Medicinal purposes, for sale by

J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 719 Broadway, and 203 Canal-st.

FEMALE INFANT TEN DAYS OLD.—THE mother of the above child wants some respectable party to adopt the above. Address L. B., Box No. 118, this office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INDEPENDENT ORDER SONS OF MALTA. The members of Pro-Patria Lodge No. 1, are notified to meet at the Lodge-room No. 814 Broadway, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. The members will also take notice that the meetings are changed from Tuesday to Monday afternoons at 3 o'clock

JAMES LEONARD, G. Com.

SONS OF MALTA.—THE MEMBERS OF UTAH Lodge No. 6 I. O. S. M., will take notice that an election for officers will be held on THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 28. Punctual attendance is requested.

G. R. LAW, G. C., pro tem.

JAMES GRAHAM, Secretary.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH Ward Republican Association will be held at Head quarters, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 28, 1858, at 8 o'clock.

N. H. BABCOCK, Jr., }
ROBT. L. HILL, } Secretaries.

CHI PSI CONVENTION.—THE ANNUAL CONvention of the Chi Psi Fraternity will be held, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1858. Delegates from the different chapters will meet, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 2 o'clock P. M. Per order.

MUSICAL.

SOPRANO SINGER WANTED FOR A CHURCH CHOIR—Compensation moderate. Address Box No. 131 *Times* office, with reference.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE NIGHT OF THE 28TH, A MEMORANDUM BOOK, black cover. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 444 Broadway.

Dr. FA JONES.

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS,
FLOWERS AND
UNTRIMMED STRAWS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AT L. P. TIBBALS',
NO. 154 BOWERY, 3 DOORS ABOVE BROOME-ST.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN PROcure commodious and beautifully-furnished rooms, with partial board, in a house containing all the modern improvements, located in a fashionable part of the City, near Madison-square. Inquire at No. 98 Madison-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACcommodate a few young gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, with board, rooms furnished or unfurnished; house new and in a very desirable location up town, convenient to railroads and stages. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 1,151, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARDING—ON MURRAY HILL.—A GENTLEman and wife can be accommodated in a private family, with a furnished or unfurnished suite of rooms, in a first-class house on Murray Hill, near 5th av. Best of reference given and required. Address WARREN, Box No. 132, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG GENTLEman and his wife, in a private family. Terms moderate. Address B C. D., Box No. 134 *Times* office.

BOARDING.—NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady can be accommodated with fine large rooms, or two single men, furnished or unfurnished, within five minutes' walk from Wall or South ferry. Apply at No. 246 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT TEN MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; first-class private boarding house, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house, two blocks from Broadway and 4th st., having two large and pleasant rooms, would let the front one to two gentlemen, for $10 per week, with breakfast and tea, or the back room for $9; or to a gentleman and his wife on reasonable terms. References given and required. Address, C. B. A., Post-Office, Station D. Bible House.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCcupying a pleasant house, replete with all modern improvements, in Broome st., one block from Broadway, would let to 5 or 6 gentlemen pleasant rooms, with bath room and closets connected, and breakfast, tea and dinner on Sundays if required. Family consists of three. No other boarders taken. Rooms will be ready for occupancy on the 1st June. Address W. H. W., Box No. 121 *Times* office, for one week.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND TWO OR three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms with full or partial board. Also, a front parlor to let, with or without board, at No. 137 West 11th-st. No objections to a couple of respectable single ladies.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM, connecting, to let separately or together, on second floor; also, two very pleasant rooms on third floor. House is first-class and pleasantly located, being near New-York Hotel. Best of reference. No. 259 Greene st., near Clinton-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A PRIVATE FAMILY occupying a fine house, with modern improvements, in 16th st., near 5th av., desire to rent their second story (three large rooms with fine closets) to a party of gentlemen, with partial board if desired. Also, two rooms on 3d floor. Address Box No. 496 Post Office.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, A well furnished room, with board; dinner at 6 or 6½ o'clock; location between 8th and 16th sts., near Broadway; a genteel private family preferred. Address, for two days, with full particulars as to terms, &c., S. and N., Box No. 110 *Times* office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEMAN and his wife, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board in a private family, upon moderate terms. The room has gas and nice pantry in it. Apply at No 50 4th-av.

A BACK PARLOR—ON THE SECOND FLOOR, elegantly furnished, to let, with full board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Also, a room on the fourth floor, beautifully furnished. Address No. 1 Abingdon-square.

FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS ON THE 2d and one on the 3d floor, in a first-class private house, with all modern improvements, will be let either separately or together, with or without partial board. Sixth-av. cars pass the door. Apply at No. 121 Varick-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—LIVING NEAR GRAMercy-square, have a room, or room and bedroom, which they would let to one or two gentlemen, with or without partial board. For particulars, address ALPHA, Box No. 124, *Times* office.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—TO A gentleman and his wife, with or without board; also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, at No. 17 Delancey-st. 2d-av cars pass the door.

A LADY, HAVING TAKEN A HOUSE between Broadway and Washington-park, can accommodate a few boarders. The house is first-class, elegantly furnished, and contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 320 4th-st.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms, partly furnished, suitable for a gentleman and his wife; good table; dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 37 Bond-st.

NO. 14 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Choice rooms, with board, can be had in a beautifully-situated and modern-built house, and an excellent Summer location.

AT NO. 36 TENTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES—A pleasant furnished front room to let with board to young gentlemen. Dinner at 6. House has all the modern improvements.

A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with use of bath-room and gas, to let, without board, to one or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 78 White-st.

FURNISHED ROOM.—A NEAT, SMALL LODGing room to let to a gentleman of respectability, at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 138 Thompson-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN A GENteel neighborhood. The house has all the modern improvements. Inquire at No 79 12th st. Reference required.

AT NO. 41 TENTH-STREET, NEAR 5th-av., a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms, with board.

HOTELS.

1858.
THE DONEGANA HOTEL,
Notre Dame st., Montreal.
JOSEPH H. DALEY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE GEORGE.
The new and beautiful
Steamer
MINNEHAHA,
Capt. James Gale,

Will commence her regular trips on the 1st of June, from Caldwell to Ticonderoga, connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain

THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE,

Will open for the reception of guests on 15th day of May.

DANIEL GALE.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

This well-known Summer Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors on June 20. The proprietor is ready to furnish families with rooms for the season on moderate terms, and would respectfully invite those in want to call and examine his rooms before making engagements elsewhere, or apply by mail to the subscriber.

J. G. WEAVER.

ALLYN HOUSE—HARTFORD, CONN.—THE Allyn House is an entirely new structure, built of brick and free-stone; the rooms are large, airy, and convenient; the halls are spacious, and the whole establishment is completely furnished with all modern improvements. In location, it is unsurpassed. The site is at the corner of Asylum and Trumble sts., commanding an extended view over the City and surrounding country, and is within five minutes' walk of the Dépôt, State House, and new Park. Travelers will find this a most desirable house to stop at, and every provision will be made for their comfort and convenience.

CHARLES DEVENSP, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J.—The comfort and quiet of a *bona-fide* farmhouse convenient to the dépôt, and within 1½ to 2 hours from New-York, will be found by addressing a note to Box No. 38, Post-Office, Plainfield, N. J. N. B.—Two gentlemen and their wives, or a small family only, will be taken, and to them are offered good accommodations.

SUMMER RESORT.—LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of Summer boarders, situated 4 miles east of Peekskill Village, accessible by all trains on Hudson River railroad, and steamboats *Thomas Powell, Armenia, Metamora.* Reference, James W. Winters, Banker, No. 44 Exchange-place.

A. W. PALMER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—RESPECTABLE BOARD and pleasant home can be found in a small family of adults for two or three children. Location healthy and accessible, with ample play-ground. Terms moderate and City reference unexceptionable. Address D. McLEAN, White Plains, Westchester County, New-York.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders; is most desirably located having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st.

S. L. COMPTON.

ROUND HILL WATER CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Mountain air, forest park, good table and amusements. Send for a circular.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIFTY-FOURTH-ST., ON the East River. Large house, surrounded by gardens. Take 2d or 3d av. cars. The only residence below 1st-av.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June.

JOSHUA WHITNEY.

SPORTING.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB
REGATTA FOR 1858.

The annual Regatta will come off on THURSDAY, June 3. Entries close on Tuesday, June 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Secretary, No. 4 Pine-st. The steamboat *Josephine*, chartered for the exclusive use of the members of the Club and their ladies, will leave foot of Leroy-st. at 10 A. M. Members who have not received their tickets can obtain them at the office of the Treasurer, Robert S. Hone, Esq., No. 16 Wall st. A special meeting of yacht owners will be held for the admission of members on Saturday, May 29, at 11 o'clock, at No. 4 Pine-st.

By order of the Commodore,
A. BLOODGOOD, Secretary.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS AND Envelopes, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MUSEUM HOTEL, No. 22 Ann-st., New-York; a coal yard, (near the East River,) Brooklyn; a mansion, out-houses and six acres of land on the east bank of the Passaic River, (a few rods from Newark Bridge;) a dock, also a large factory, on the Passaic River, in Newark, and several houses and stores there. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st.

TO LET—ON A LOW RENT, AT NO. 430 Broome-st., one block from Broadway, a large handsomely-lighted room on 2d floor, well adapted for a show room, and which can be divided into two or three rooms. If required a part of it will be let separate. Inquire on the premises, or Dr. WHEELER'S office, between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock.

TO LET—A NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house, high stoop, with all the modern improvements, situated at 268½ West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs. Rent $750. A lease of three years given if required. Apply at No. 94 Beekman-st. Keys to be had opposite, No. 205.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A SMALL-sized three-story house, with every convenience of gas, bath, laundry, &c., neatly furnished, and very pleasantly situated near Union-square. Apply, between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M. only, at No. 73 East 17th-st.

TO LET—PART OF A VERY PLEASANT, WELL-furnished and finely located office on Broadway; would be an excellent chance for a Watch Importer or Manufacturing Jeweler. For particulars, address L. L. F., Box No. 128 New-York *Times* Office.

TO BE LET—THE BUILDING SITUATED IN front of Washington Market, and known as No. 100 Vesey-st. Also three upper lofts of No. 70 Broadway, extending to New st. Apply at No. 348 Broadway, in room No. 5, to GEORGE JONES.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The entire dwelling part over the new Bull's Head Bank, corner 3d av. and 25th-st., consisting of 24 large, airy rooms, on three floors, high ceilings, and finished with all the modern improvements complete, such as gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, bath rooms, ranges, &c., &c.—a very desirable location for a largest family, or a genteel boarding house. Rent $1,000 per annum. Also for sale at half price, one of Herring's large safes, in perfect order. Apply at the Bull's Head Bank.

HOTEL TO LET—THE CLERMONT HOUSE, New-York, corner of Murray-st. and College-place, situate in the centre of the dry goods trade, and half a block from Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, completely finished for hotel purposes. Will be rented on a lease of five or ten years. For particulars, inquire of J. J. ASTOR, Jr. No. 85 Prince-st., or HENRY DAY, No. 82 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

HOUSE TO RENT IN BROOKLYN.—A genteel and very commodious house, next door to the Baptist Church, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle; has gas-fixtures, furnace, and a fine yard; rent, $300. Apply to C. W. SIMMONS, No. 108 Chambers-st., or, on the premises.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor can be obtained in the large elegantly-finished brown-stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d st. Also, single rooms; house contains all the modern improvements; terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

TO RENT—NEAR GRAMERCY-PARK, THE brown-stone house No. 96 East 19th-st. Rent $850. Also, the brick stable No. 45 East 33d-st., (for private use only.) Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, NEAT, QUIET FAMILY, a small pretty parlor and back room on first floor, and two good rooms in basement; piazza and flower garden in front. Rent moderate. Good references required. Apply at No. 457 4th av., near 31st-st.

$25 PER MONTH—FURNISHED TO A small family, second floor of house No. 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.; bath-room on floor; can have extra rooms, if wanted. Best of reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen only, in Houston-st., two blocks west of Broadway; more attention paid to comfort than style. Address J. A. D., Box No. 133, *Times* office.

A BRICK COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—IN East 11th-st., near 4th-av; has all the modern improvements and a fine court-yard in front; newly painted, papered, &c. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE PARK-BANK BUILDing, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rents. Apply in the Bank.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY and basement stone-front house, No. 137 Joralemon-st., with all the modern improvements, in excellent order and repair. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR WELL located Western lands, or unincumbered property near this City—two strictly first class, four-story, high-basement, brown-stone front houses, size 25x65 replete with all the modern improvements. Apply to JAMES BUTLER, No. 80 Nassau st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A large two-story building, suitable for manufacturing purposes, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, with a new steam engine of about ninety horse power. Inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL TWO story brick front cottage, No. 11 East Baltic-st., near Court st. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 377 Fulton st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST CLASS, FIRST MORTgage Railroad Bonds for a good dwelling house, in this City or Brooklyn. Location must be good, and house first-class. The Bonds are secured upon a Western Road that is free from a floating debt. Also a few thousand dollars worth of Stock in the same Road to exchange for good unincumbered Western land, well located. Apply to JAMES BUTLER, No. 80 Nassau st.

HOUSES WANTED.—I HAVE A GREAT DEmand for houses and parts of houses. Landlords will do well by registering their houses and stores at the Empire City Institute. Houses, stores and farms for sale or to exchange. Rents, accounts, &c., collected. Empire City Institute, No. 378 6th-av., one house above 23d-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN SOME GOOD location in Williamsburg, Brooklyn or Jersey City, a small house on good-sized lot, or lot only. Address W. F. B., Box No. 135, New-York *Times* Office, stating location and price

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM AND MILL PROPERTY.—WILL BE sold at auction on June 10, at Damascus, Wayne Co., Pa., a valuable farm with grist mill, saw mills, smith shop, store and five dwellings, 486 acres heavy timber. For full particulars, see advertisement in New-York *Times* and New-York *Tribune* on Mondays and Thursdays.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE, ON the east bank of the Hudson, a few miles above the Highlands, consisting of one hundred acres, the whole or half of which, with or without the buildings, will be sold or exchanged for good productive property (not much encumbered) in the City of New-York. Neighborhood one of the best on the river. For particulars, apply to C. R. SWORDS, Esq., No. 67 Chatham-st., corner of Duane, up stairs.

FARMS TO LET

TO LET—A FARM OF SEVENTY ACRES, IN the town and County of Westchester, about 10 miles from the City of New York. The land is fertile, and from its accessibility is well adapted for a milkman or agriculturist. A small dwelling, and convenient outbuildings are on the premises. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal st., corner of Bowery.

INSTRUCTION.

THE REUNION—NAZARETH HALL.

The fifth annual meeting will take place on the second Friday in June next, the 11th of the month, at Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. Former pupils of the Hall, address E. F. BLECH, President of the Society, at Bethlehem, Penn.; or E. F. REICHEL, Principal of Nazareth Hal

ALONZO FLACK, A.M., PRINCIPAL, HUDSON River Institute, Claverack, N.Y., three miles from Hudson City. Board and tuition $40 per term. Classes will be formed the 4th of June. Students received at any time. Special advantages in French, painting and piano music. Ladies completing the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $500 per year. For particulars, address the Principal.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. JAS. RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, N.J., Assistant Principal, Resident Teacher of French in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau st.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE FERRY, BERGEN COUNTY, NINE MILES FROM HOBOKEN, N. J.—This school is situated on a large farm in a healthy and retired location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year, (no extras.) For circulars, with patrons as references address

A. B. WINANT. Principal.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Parental visits always welcomed. Distance, 25 minutes from Peck-slip, by steamboat *Liberty*. Location at the second landing—beautiful and healthy.

JAMES L. THOMPSON, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, 7 miles from Saratoga Springs. For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, N. Y., the Rev. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th av.

TUITION AND BOARD IN THE BEST Schools can be obtained from $30 to $100 per quarter. Full particulars, circulars, etc., free to parents. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers and governesses, and teachers with positions. Teachers of music and French, music, drawing and painting wanted. Also two English governesses. Teachers wishing engagements South or Southwest should make immediate application.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,
No 4 Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—MARTIN JONES, a native of Ireland, town of Atley, Roscommon County, desires information of his two brothers, HENRY and BARTLEY—the former a tailor, who came to this country five years since; the latter a laborer, came three years. Any information concerning them will be gratefully received at his present place of residence, Verbank, Dutchess County, N. Y.

MARTIN JONES.

IF MRS. CATHERINE B. THAYER, OR her friend, Mrs. HENRY PANTON, will call at the Rainbow Hotel No. 33 Beekman-st., they can obtain certain articles left there for them.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PARTIES that ordered a Business Wagon at Nos. 80 and 82 West 24th-st., having lost their address.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—FOR the Summer, or until April next, a pleasantly-situated house, with garden and fruit trees attached, on high ground in the healthy village of Millstone, N. J., and accessible by the New-Jersey Railroad in two hours from this city. A part of the furniture will be disposed of, if desired. For further particulars, apply personally or by letter to the Rev. G. VANDEWALL, on the premises.

ORANGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A beautiful tract of land, containing 50 acres on the Orange Mountain in New-Jersey, about 13 miles from New-York City. This land is situated in the village of Orange, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. It contains beautiful groves of trees, a fine soil, commands an extensive and picturesque view, including New-York City, the Bay, &c., and is calculated to make a magnificent country seat. It will be sold at a great bargain. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 37 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONN., A BEAUTIFUL country residence, about four minutes' walk from the dépôt containing about 35 acres of land, a large two-story house, nearly new, and in first-rate order; a large new barn, carriage-house, stables, wood-house and other out-buildings; a variety of fruit, berries shrubbery, &c. Will be sold at a sacrifice, if sold immediately. Possession given at any time.

JAS. E. JOHNSON,
No 57 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I., a new and convenient cottage within 8 minutes walk of the Railroad dépôt, located in Franklin-place; said dwelling is built of the best materials filled in with brick; the main building consists of 5 rooms and the wing part 3 rooms. Lot 50 feet front by over 140 deep. Will be sold reasonable; part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars inquire of EBN A. LEWIS, adjoining Maher's Hotel, Flushing.

FOR SALE IN GREENWICH, CONN.—A country seat, containing about eight acres of land, beautifully wooded, and laid out with over a mile of roads having a very fine water front and view; a large stone mansion house, in an unfinished state, is on the premises, and can be completed to suit the ideas of a purchaser at a moderate cost. Terms easy. Apply to RICHARD A. OAKLEY, at the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE ON STATEN Island, for a modern-built house in the City, in a respectable location, a farm of 13 acres, 1½ miles from the Vanderbilt Landing, on the Richmond Road suitable for a gentleman's residence; it is well supplied with springs and two large fish ponds. For further particulars, apply to L. BALDWIN, No. 207 Bowery.

FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Westchester County, half a mile above High Bridge; adjoins the residence of Col. Lewis G. Morris: contains six rooms, a kitchen, laundry and cellar. One hour's drive from the City, or half-hourly by Harlem Railroad; one mile from Tremont dépôt. Rent $400 per annum. Price $5,000. Inquire at No 39 Wall-st.

S. F. BUTTERWORTH.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—With land from three to forty acres, beautifully situated among the hills twenty miles from town by the Morristown Railroad, three minutes' walk from Summit dépôt; a healthy and convenient Summer residence for a gentleman doing business in town. Apply to W. WELLS, No. 167 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Located about 1½ miles from Astoria village; fine bay view; house nearly new; 11 rooms, with barn, carriage-house and out-buildings, with two acres of ground, beautifully laid out, with a large variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Terms very easy. Inquire of CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Newark, N. J., about one mile from Market or Centre-st. Dépôt; house large and commodious; grounds contain an acre; well stocked with a variety of fruit trees. The location for health and beauty of scenery is unsurpassed. Price $6,500. For particulars, inquire of W. R. McSAYRE, near Centre-st Dépôt, Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—A BEAUTIfully-situated house, &c., with or without land, for the season or the year, near Tarrytown; is very healthy, well shaded, and calculated for a genteel family for the Summer. To be rented very low, or would be sold with 3 acres of land. Apply to C. W. SIMMONS, No. 108 Chambers-st.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for a genteel house in New-York, a desirably-located and well-arranged gothic cottage, with modern improvements and ornamental grounds, at Clifton, Staten Island, near Vanderbilt's Landing. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., FOR THE Summer season or longer, if desired, the mansion house containing ten rooms, and kitchen attached, with the furniture in said house. For particulars, inquire of JOHN WRAY, No. 433 Broadway or of DEBORAH SAIRS, the proprietor, on the premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, to let to a small family; a very pretty cottage near Fort Lee—contains 9 or 10 rooms, is in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupation. For further information, apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN ASTORIA—Eight minutes' walk from steamboat landing. The house contains twelve rooms, well furnished, gas, water, &c., and has a stable attached. Will be rented for six months with, or twelve months without furniture. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

TO LET—IN UPPER NYACK, A TWO-STORY and attic brick house, containing seventeen rooms. Apply to D. M. CLARK, Merchant, Upper Nyack, or to JOHNSON, TOWNSEND & POMEROY, corner Broadway and Main-st., Nyack.

TO LET—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A FURNISHed house. Price, $300 till first of November. Address Mrs. S. S. ROGERS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

Adapted to the use of drawing rooms, Churches, lodges and schools.

This magnificent instrument has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe, and introduced with an immense success in the United States by THALBERG.

Price $160, $180, $225, $250, $300, $320, $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

Importers of BUSSON'S accordeons, violin strings, &c.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

PIANOS, PIANOS—AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.—Six and three-quarters and 7-octave Pianos, finished in the Louis XIV. style, from $175 on, being only half the usual price. These Pianos are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or the money refunded. They are called the wonder of the age by all who have seen the same. Before buying elsewhere, call and examine at J. SCHUBERT'S Music Store, No 98 Spring-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAINES & BROTHERS, AT their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d av., corner of 21st-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times.

HAINES BROS.

These Pianos to let, new and second-hand, and sold on installments as above.

J. M. PELTON.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AND A FULL 7 octave piano, made by the celebrated makers Cumings & Canfield, will be sold at a bargain by a family leaving the City. Rosewood parlor and bedroom furniture complete, and richly carved. Parties wishing fine furniture, or a fine piano, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Apply at No. 152 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RARE BARGAINS.—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves in elegant cases, at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only.

T. H. CHAMBERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO DISPOSE of her piano-forte; it is 7 octave, large double round, and in excellent condition; made by the celebrated Chickering; cost $375, and has been but little in use. Can be seen through the kindness of Mr. CHAMBERS, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, 4th av. Price $300.

A $350 SUPERBLY FINISHED, RICH toned, full 7 octave, rosewood piano-forte, with all the latest improvements, for half its value if purchased immediately; but few months in use, with City maker's guarantee; the greatest bargain now offered. Call at the residence No. 149 Wooster-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

REMOVAL.—CHICKERING & SONS HAVE REmoved their Piano-Forte Warerooms to No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th st., where may be found at all times a large assortment of Piano-Fortes of their manufacture.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 39,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st.; New-York.

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SYRACUSE FIRST PRIZE MOWER.

Don't fail to examine the BUCKEYE, (Auttman & Miller's Patent,) which has important advantages over all other MOWING MACHINES.

Dépôt in New-York.

SEARS, ADRIANCE & PLATT,
No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

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SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers.
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 28, at 10½ A. M., from the five-story private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near London Terrace and 8th-av., a superb assortment of the finest kind of parlor and chamber household furniture, all in fine order. The subjoined list contains only a portion of the goods, viz.:

DINING-ROOMS—Carved walnut buffet extension table, St. Nicholas dining and arm chairs, splendid mirrors, bronze gas fixtures, tapestry carpets, together with all the China and silver ware belonging to the house; cut glass ware of every conceivable description; silver tea service, five pieces; large silver salver, caster, spoons and forks, liquor caster, with cut ruby bottles; cake baskets, &c.; ivory cutlery in sets, besides a large variety of unique table ornaments.

PARLOR—Carved rosewood suite, in crimson and maroon satin, solid rosewood centre and pier table, reception and recumbent chairs, solid rosewood corner and wall etagere, elegant French plate pier glass in gold frame, lady's escritoire lined with satinwood; velvet carpets and rugs, bronze gas figures, heavy embroidered lace window drapery, several very large and splendid bronzes; also, paintings by eminent artists; also, a fine variety of elegant Dresden China vases, Parian figures and mantel decorations; also, one of Nunns & Fisher's splendid rosewood carved case, 7-octave pianos, nearly new, in perfect order, and fully warranted, stool and cover, music cabinets, &c.; besides a host of other articles which, to be appreciated, must be seen.

CHAMBERS—Tapestry carpets, carved rosewood bedstead, with rich lace canopy, splendid hair mattresses 40 to 60 pounds; bolsters and pillows, fine blankets and bedding; rosewood bureaus and commodes; China toilet sets, rosewood bookcase fine engravings, elegant carved mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sofas, chairs, mattresses, blankets, carpets, &c. Descriptive catalogues can be seen at the house only.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET furniture, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at Constitution Hall, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts. S. STOVER will sell, as above, a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, oak walnut, and mahogany furniture, removed to the above hall for convenience of sale, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without any reservation whatever. The articles can be examined on the day before the sale, when our friends and the public generally are solicited to call. Every facility will be afforded to purchasers for boxing and shipping. Persons from a distance can attend with the assurance of finding an assortment worthy of their attention, and every article will be warranted. The stock consists of 16 superior rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel, and plush; 5 suites of do do., in hair-cloth; elegant rosewood etageres, of new and beautiful designs, and superior workmanship; secretaries, bookcases, solid rosewood centre and sofa tables, with Italian and statuary marble tops; rosewood chamber suites, a part of which are richly carved, and are equal to any ever made, both as regards style and finish; do. do in oak, walnut, and mahogany; enameled cottage sets, pure hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oak and walnut dining-room furniture, superior extension tables, carved sideboards, chairs and arm do., sofas, lounges, easy chairs, &c. Also, one second-hand piano-forte, stool and cover. Also, one second-hand enameled suite complete, with carpet, mattress, &c., cost $275.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—T. GOULDSMITH WILL sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 86 West 11th-st., a large assortment of household furniture of a family going in the country, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, splendid parlor suites in satin brocade and velvet, French pier and mantel mirrors, French China and bisque vases, extension tables, dinner and tea sets, China, table cutlery, casters, spoons, &c.; also, rosewood, mahogany, and oak bedsteads, dressing bureaus and washstands, spring and hair matresses, velvet, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, and also the kitchen furniture, too numerous to mention. Sale positive, rain or shine.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second hand household furniture, consisting, in part of rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; etageres, pier and centre tables, sofas, lounges, tête-à-têtes, bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, chairs, rockers, enameled chamber suites, &c., &c., &c. Also, velvet, tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets oil cloths, crockery, cutlery, glass ware, silver-plated ware, fancy goods, mirrors, &c., &c., &c. Sale positive. Catalogues ready early morning of sale. At private sale, one horse and express wagon.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in tri colored brocatel, rosewood and mahogany and rosewood marble top dressing bureaus, rosewood marble-top centre table, card do., side and pier do., rosewood and mahogany marble top wash stands, etageres and corner do., gilt-frame pier and oval mirrors, gilt cornices, lace window curtains, together with a general assortment of China crockery and glass ware.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

TRADE SALE OF HARDWARE,
FRIDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock,
On a credit of four months,

By RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., 250 lots shelf goods; 500 gross of assorted table and pocket cutlery, scissors brushes, plated forks and spoons, casters, &c. For particulars, see *Courier* and *Express*.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS IN RICH GILT FRAMES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction at their store No. 23 Nassau-st. on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 27 and 28, at 11 o'clock each day, 200 oil-paintings, all richly framed, painted by various masters. Among them are works of Postelle, Malbranche, Watelet and other modern artists. Can be examined as above. To be sold without reserve to close the consignment.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No 23 Nassau-st.

HORSES, WAGONS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 28, at 12 o'clock in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., superior pair of gray family carriage horses, 16 hands high, 8 years old, long tails, kind and gentle, and true in single and double harness, or under the saddle. They are good travelers, and sold only on account of the owner having no farther use for them.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HORSE, WAGON, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bob-tail sorrel horse, warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle; a free and stylish driver. Also, a light shifting-top wagon, in good order, made by one of our first City makers. A single silver-plated harness, in good order, made by Fitzharris, of Brooklyn.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) at No. 515 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, Assignee's sale of elegant cabinet furniture, being the entire stock of parlor, chamber, drawing room, dining-room furniture, in great variety. Catalogues ready. Goods can be boxed for shipping.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express and Daily News.*

W. S. MCILLVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—WM. S. McILLVAIN will sell, THIS DAY and EVERY DAY THIS WEEK at the seed store No. 9 John st., at 10½ o'clock, moss, climbing and monthly roses, honeysuckles, westarias, dahlias, verbenas, salrias, heliotropes, &c., &c., in fine order from P. HENDERSON, Jersey City. Every convenience for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION NOTICE—A FAMILY OFFER THEIR rosewood parlor and bedroom furniture complete, richly carved and upholstered. Also, a 7-octave piano, rich tone and mounted with pearl; a superior instrument at a bargain, at No. 152 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CHEAP FOR CASH, WHOLE OR PART—Two horses, wagon and harness; black horse, seven years old, sound and kind in double and single harness, a good farm horse; covered express or grocery wagon and harness, all equal to new; useful sorrel pony, sound and kind to saddle and harness, eight years old, at J. GARDINER FLEET'S Livery stable, Hamilton-st., near Market-st., New-York.

HORSE WANTED TO MATCH.—A BROWN bay horse, 16 hands high, of fine form, rangy neck, clean, blood-like head and legs, and able to trot in 3½ minutes or better. For a horse to suit, a good price will be paid. Address, stating all particulars, price, and where the horse can be seen, THOMAS S. SHEPARD, Box No. 1,470, New-York.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A SIX-SEAT Rockaway, and one very light shifting-top Buggy, but little used, will be sold low. Also, new Carriages of every description. Apply at No. 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH; can trot his mile in 2m. 50s. Also, a black Scotch Pony, 44 inches high, warranted kind to saddle. Together with two small Jennies, perfectly kind to saddle and harness. Apply at Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

SECOND-HAND COACHES FOR SALE CHEAP.—One high-door, trimmed with drab cloth, in good order. Also, two with calash doors. Parties wishing to purchase, will please call at 70 and 72 Prince-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING CO.

Extensive Manufacturers of all kinds of IRON FENCES, IRON BEDSTEADS and ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York, near Pearl-st.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT AIR FURNACES, garden vases, cemetery urns, Russia iron and damaged tin. For sale by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 380 Broadway.

SASH WEIGHTS.—ALWAYS ON HAND A full assortment of sash weights and dumb-waiter weights, at 1½c. per pound. No charge for delivery.
HIRAM JELLIFF, No. 253 9th-av.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Dépôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., 98 William-st.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—FOR sale, 80 copper-bar skylights, 3½ feet square; the whole or part low. Apply on second floor of No. 430 Broome-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

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	ALSO, ON	
ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall st.

Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

CHARLES D. TROTT. GEORGE W. OGSTON.

TROTT & OGSTON,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND NOTE BROKERS,
No. 36 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell Foreign Exchange, Notes, &c., and negotiate Loans on commission.

REFERENCES:

A Belmont, Esq.,	Messrs. N. L. & G. Griswold,
Messrs Riggs & Co.,	J. R. Jaffray & Sons,
Cammann & Co.,	F. Cottenet & Atherton,
Barclay & Livingston,	F. &. Victor Achelis.

Messrs. Bowens, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN CO'S BUILDING.

Orders from any part of the United States for the investment of money, purchase or sale of securities, collection of coupons, dividends, interest or rents, executed promptly. Remittances for sales and collections forwarded by the next mail in certificates of deposit payable at the Manhattan Bank, New-York. Securities bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent commission.

New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office.
EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW YORK, May 12, 1858

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, AT the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

OSCAR COLES,	SAMUEL A. ROLLO,
DAVID R. STANFORD,	JAMES T. SANFORD,
HOBART FORD,	CALEB S. MARSHALL,
THOMAS M. SHEPARD,	ELIAS UNDERHILL,
	JOSIAH J. ALLEN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, OSCAR COLES was chosen President, and DAVID R. STANFORD Vice-President, unanimously.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE PEOPLE'S LOAN AND RELIEF COMPANY.—Books will be opened on the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., and to remain open during the day, at the office of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the People's Loan and Relief Company, which subscriptions will be also received on the 7th day of said June, at the same place, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Governor pro. tem.
JAMES S. SLUYTER, Secretary pro. tem.
NEW YORK, May 20, 1858.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the shareholders of the ALBERT FREESTONE COMPANY, fixed by the charter on the first THURSDAY of June, will, by determination of the Directors, be held at the Company's offices, in the City of New York, (No. 15 Nassau-st.,) on the 3d proximo, at noon, when the order of business will be: First, The election of Directors for the ensuing year. Second, Such other business as is specified in the 7th section of the charter. Third, Such further business as may come before the meeting.
By order. SAMUEL P. DINSMORE, Secretary.
Dated, New-York, May 24, 1858.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURG GAS LIGHT CO.,
BROOKLYN L. I., May 17, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, Savings Bank Building, corner 4th and South 3d sts., on MONDAY, June 7.

The polls to be opened from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until June 8. By order of the Board.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Directors of the BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, held on May 21, 1858, it was

Resolved, That a meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company be called on TUESDAY, the 1st day of June, at the Western Hotel, in Cortlandt-st., at which time a full statement of the condition of the Company will be laid before them, and their action invited. Every Stock and Bondholder should be present.
By order of the Board of Directors.

$8.000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars, inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, June 22, next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 23 until June 22. WM. F. STAUNTON, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK & ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK and Erie Railroad Company are invited to meet at the Mercantile Library in Astor place on THURSDAY EVENING, June 3, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the semi-annual statement of the business of the road, and to discuss the financial condition of the Company.

The Bondholders are invited to attend the meeting.
CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

$100.000 OHIO 6 PER CENT. STATE Stock, due in 1860; $25,000 United States 5 per cent. Treasury Notes; for sale, in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS—IN VARIOUS COMPAnies throughout the United States, dividing 10 per cent. and upwards—a first-class investment—for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
A. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 7th day of June, 1858.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1858.

BANK NOTICES.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1858.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th day of June.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1858.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th June. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 110 Broadway.

Organized on the plan of paying one-half the profits above seven per cent., to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Sec. N. B. GRAHAM, President.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260.—TEAS—TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—IMPORTANT TO 260. THE PUBLIC.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—It is now generally conceded that the GREAT CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE is the cheapest cash store in the City of New-York, where the choicest Teas the finest Groceries, and the largest stock to select from, are always on hand. Country merchants, up-town families, and the public in general, should consult their own interests and buy their goods where they can get them cheapest and best. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Choice Teas, fine Groceries, &c.,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., cor. Murray-st., New-York.

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 719 Broadway and 203 Canal-st.

THE AMERICAN PLATE-GLASS COMPANY.—Having reconstructed and enlarged its works, are prepared to furnish ROUGH PLATE GLASS of quality superior to anything that has been offered in this market, of any size, in any quantity, and at the shortest notice. Also, PRESSED GLASS of all descriptions, for pavements, vessels, &c., &c. Liberal discount allowed to the trade. Office, 290 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK NOTICE.—PROPOSALS for supplying draining tile for the Central Park, will be received at the office of the Architect-in-Chief of the Park, corner 5th-av, and 79th st., until June 9th, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, if not satisfactory. Proposals must be accompanied by not less than two average specimens of each size of tile, and of the collars for connecting them, and manufacturers must be prepared to furnish, if required, one thousand of each size, on or before June 16, 1858, which shall not be inferior to the samples presented.

The tile are to be delivered, whenever required, on or near any road or cart path on the Park, below 86th-st., as fast as they may be wanted for the work. The whole amount to be delivered before Aug. 15, 1858.

All of the tile and collars will be subjected to inspection after their arrival, and must be as good as the samples accompanying the proposals or they will be rejected. The price given must be for 1,000 feet.

The collars must be two inches wide if separate from the tile, or one inch wide beyond the end of the tile proper, if connected with it.

If circular patterns of tile are offered, the collars must surround them; if other patterns, the collars must cover the arch at top, and at least a part of the sides below the spring of the arch, in each case fitting snugly to the tile. The amount required for the present season will be as follows:

400,000 with an orifice of 1¼ square inches.
125,000 with an orifice of 2 square inches.
30,000 with an orifice of 3 square inches.
10,000 with an orifice of 4 square inches.
10,000 with an orifice of 5 square inches.
10,000 with an orifice of 6 square inches.
And an equal number of collars for each size.

NOTE.—It is proposed that the tile should be tubular, and that they should be delivered on the Park, but proposals not complying with these conditions will be considered.

Contractors will be allowed to manufacture the tile upon the ground if they wish. In case they should do so, such clay and fuel as the Park affords would be placed at their disposal.
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED,
New-York, May 27, 1858. Architect-in-Chief.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS, OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet on FRIDAY afternoon, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, at room No. 8, City Hall, for the consideration of the following subject, viz:

Application of Jacob Harsen and others, to have Bloomingdale Square opened.

Application of S. F. Butterworth and others to have 8th-av from 147th-st, to Harlem river opened; also in relation to the exterior line or street to be laid out on Harlem river.

Application of Isaac O'Kendall and others to open 8th-av from 59th-st. to Harlem river.

Petition of lessee of Hell Gate Ferry to have 86th-st. regulated from 3d av. to East River.

Petition of A. T. Robinson and others, relative to 431-st from 11th-av., to N. R., and Frank R. Mott and others, to open High Bridge for travel.

The above-named parties will attend before the Committee without further notice.

THOS. McSPEDON, } Committee
J. J. BRADLEY, } on
JAS. DAVIS. } Roads.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Engineers and Foremen of the New-York Fire Department, held at Firemen's Hall, on Monday evening, the 24th inst., the following preamble and resolution were adopted by a vote of 107 in the affirmative to 3 in the negative:

Whereas, the public mind has recently been much agitated through the press on the subject of substituting a paid fire department for our present volunteer one, it behooves every good fireman to endeavor to correct the abuses that have crept into it, and to lend a willing hand in the prompt enforcement of the ordinances recently adopted by the Common Council "for the better regulation of the Fire Department;" be it therefore

Resolved, That we, as officers of the Department, will coöperate with the Chief and Assistant Engineers in enforcing said ordinances, and more particularly will use our utmost endeavors to abolish all runners with our different apparatus, believing that the Department can be made more effective if managed entirely by members, and we hereby pledge ourselves to the furtherance of the above. HENRY H. HOWARD, Chairman.
JAMES F. NEUMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.
d25-law6mF*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF L. H. BONE & CO. is dissolved, and the subscriber will continue the business on his own account. EPHRAIM DE WITT and THOMAS DOUGLAS are not connected with the subscriber, and have no right or interest in his business.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of MESEROLE & SEABURY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts standing against the firm will be settled by ALFRED M. SEABURY, who will continue the business.
ALFRED M. SEABURY.
Brooklyn, May 22, 1858. ISAAC MESEROLE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO STEREOTYPERS, PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE—The good-will, fixtures, and all the apparatus of the old-established Stereotype Foundry, owned and successfully carried on for many years by the late R. C. Valentine. The Foundry is fully supplied with type, all kinds required for carrying on the business in all its branches, and offers an opportunity rarely met with, for any person desiring to continue the same. If not disposed of at private sale on or before the 17th June, the same will then be offered at public auction, by order of the administrators. For further particulars, inquire at the Foundry No. 83 Centre-st., New-York, of THOS. W. RENNIE. S. D. ROBERTS, Administrator.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A CAPITAL OF $4,000 or $5,000, who will devote his time to selling a new patented article that has already proved successful and pays 100 per cent. profit. Factory now in operation, and the most satisfactory results shown. Address Box No. 640, Union square Post-Office.

$200 TO $2,000.—AN OPPORTUNITY RARELY to be met with. Any person having the above amount, wishing to engage in a lucrative business, in which he can double his capital in a few months, will please call on or address D. H. SOUTHWICK, No. 61 Chambers-st., New-York.

$25.000. WANTED BY THREE PARTIES, WITH $25,000, a special capitalist with the same amount, to form a new house in the Domestic Dry Goods Commission business. Address A. B., care of *Journal of Commerce.*

$300 TO $500.—WANTED, A PRACTICAL plumber with the above amount, to enter into business in Brooklyn. Good reference given and expected. Address P. J., Jr., Brooklyn Post-Office, when and where to be seen.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 99 GRAND-STREET, WILLIAMSBURG.—The above foundry is 37x100 feet; there are engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. For particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to meet a man of means to enable him to extend a profitable business, well established in England, Ireland, Scotland, Australia and West America. Address, for 10 days, WARWICK, at this office.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE BROOKLYN Board of Sewer Commissioners will receive sealed proposals until the 15th day of June next, for building the sewers and all work appertaining thereto in drainage districts Nos. 1, 2 and 4, in the Ist, IIId, and VIth Wards, lying between Clark, Fulton, Atlantic and Court sts and the East River. The above work will comprise 3,310 lineal feet of brick sewers; 5,320 feet of 18-inch, 3,420 feet of 15-inch, 19,540 feet of 12-inch, and 3,000 feet of 9-inch stone ware pipes, more or less; with the requisite street basins, man-holes and appurtenances complete.

ALSO—The sewers in drainage districts Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the XIIIth, XIVth and XIXth Wards, lying between North 2d, 10th, and Keap sts. and the East River, comprising 4,850 lineal feet of brick sewers, 5,950 feet of 18-inch, 7,425 feet of 15-inch, 27,900 feet of 12-inch, and 9,000 feet of 9-inch stone ware pipes, more or less, with the requisite street basins, man-holes and appurtenances complete.

The whole to be constructed agreeably to plans and specifications on file in the Engineer's office, Room No. 8 Halsey Building, No. 355 Fulton st., Brooklyn, where all further information on the subject may be obtained.

The proposals must be for each drainage district separately. JOHN H. PRENTICE, President.
Dated BROOKLYN, May 24, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, up to Thursday, June 3, at 12 o'clock noon, for heating the new school-house now being erected in 44th-st., in the XXIId Ward aforesaid, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JOHN O'KEEFE,
WILLIAM DEALING, JR.,
PATRICK MURPHY,
A. H. UNDERHILL,
EDWARD TIMPSON,
Building Committee of the XXIId Ward.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT, BY STEAMBOAT—Daily, Sundays excepted. On and after Monday, May 24, 1858, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell EXCURSION TICKETS between New-York, Elizabethport and Elizabeth. The steamers RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, Daily, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	ARRIVE AT E. PORT.	LEAVE E. PORT.	ARRIVE AT NEW-YORK.
7:30 A. M.	8:25 A. M.	5:20 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.	8:45 A. M.	9:45 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	6:20 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth 10 to 15 minutes earlier than the time from the Port. Tickets are good to return only on the day sold. Fare for the Excursion: Between New-York and Elizabethport, 30 cents; between New-York and Elizabeth, 40 cents. JOHN O. STERNS, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST AND SPLENDID sea steamers JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD can be chartered by fishing parties, military companies, Sunday schools, lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.
NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BONDHOLDERS.

We are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of the 29th of April, 1857, and return the same to this City. Bonds for exchange should be presented at once, as the time is limited, and no Bonds will be received by the State of California for exchange, after Jan. 1, 1859.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR EUROPE.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 86 South st.

Persons wishing to send for their friends in the old country, can obtain passage certificates to have them brought out in TAPSCOTT'S superior
LINES OF LIVERPOOL OR LONDON PACKETS,
At the lowest possible rates.
REMITTANCES.

Drafts for £1 and upwards payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

Circulars, with names of ships and other necessary information, furnished on application (if by letter inclosing postage stamp for reply) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$115
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 12
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 26
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 9
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 23
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 7

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., June 19	WEDNESDAY......July 7
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY......July 21

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH'N LIGHT...June 12	July 10.	July 14.
ARIEL......July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $35. Certificates issued for passage from Europe. Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 26.

FOR BREMEN—JUNE 30, 1858.—THE FIRST class, side-wheel steamer ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, will sail from pier No. 37, North River.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
June 30, Aug. 25, Oct 20.	July 24, Sept. 18, Nov. 17.

Main Saloon, $100; Forward Saloon, $60.

This ship has water-tight compartments, and for safety and comfort has no superior. Apply to
DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM May 10, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:00 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 7:00 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 9:15 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and at 4:05, 4:45 and 9:30 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 4:40 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M. and 4:40 and 6:10 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—PLEASANT EXCURSION.—Steamer LIBERTY leaves Peck-slip, New-York, at 8½ A. M., and 1, 4, and 6½ P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and at 3 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare 10 cents.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave pier No. 4 N. R., on SATURDAY, May 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, June 2. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line. Freight SIX CENTS per foot.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, 32 Broadway.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE.
FOR MELBOURNE.
FIRST SHIP TO SAIL—PASSAGE $75

The elegant A No. 1 clipper ship KITTY SIMPSON, 1,000 tons burden, CANFIELD, Commander will be dispatched for Melbourne direct, on THURSDAY, June 10. Passage $75 and upwards. Being the first ship to sail, and having unsurpassed accommodations, passengers are requested to examine her at Pier No. 21, East River, (Fulton Ferry.) For terms of passage, apply to
MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 10 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

NEW MEDICAL WORK
ON DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY ORGANS,
First Series—Gonorrhœa, Stricture, Fistula,
Lithotripsy or Breaking Stone in the Bladder, and Seminal Weakness.
By ALBAN GOLDSMITH, M. D.,
Late Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York, No. 1 Amity-st.

For sale, wholesale and retail, price $1. Sent to any part of the country by mail.
WILEY & HALSTEAD,
No. 351 Broadway,
Publishers and Importers.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the sexual system,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, and of general medicine, at No. 61 Bleecker-st. eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation spermatorrhea and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 8 P. M., except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 5 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms; also, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion—the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

$1.000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures when regular treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all others only drive the disease into the blood—$1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Book and advice gratis.

DR. COBBETT, NO. 19 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted privately on diseases. Twenty-eight years in his present specialty, three of which were at the Hospitals of this City and Paris, enables him to cure nervous debility. The victims of misplaced confidence, by applying to him, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diploma, from the New-York University Medical College, in his office, where all in need of medical or surgical aid can apply with the certainty of meeting with a physician of experience. Charges moderate.

THE MIRACULOUS CURES IN BROOKLYN.—The undersigned, whose healing powers are acknowledged as wonderful, cures all nervous and a great many other diseases by magnetism. Headache and toothache cured in two minutes. Rheumatism often cured in a few days. Office hours, 8½ to 11 A. M., and 2 to 3 P. M. J. Z. LEWENDAHL, the Magnetizer, No. 201 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Sole reliance for permanent cure of private diseases. Dr. WARD invites the afflicted and disappointed elsewhere, to give him an early trial. Price $1. Cure guaranteed. Medical Pamphlet gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 267 Canal-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Office, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

REMOVAL.—DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE Private Treatise, &c., has removed to No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted confidentially or generally as usual.

REMOVAL.—DR. WATSON HAS REMOVED from No. 55 Walker-st. to No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway. Hours, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
A. MEHAFFEY, President.

COAL, $4 75.—I AM NOW DELIVERING THE best quality of Peach Orchard, Red Ash, Stove and Egg Coal, and the celebrated Ashland and Locust Mountain White Ash for ranges and furnaces, and Lump for foundry use, well screened at $4 75 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit the coal, from my yard, corner 27th st. and 9th-av., or MACDONALD & LAWLER'S yard, No. 54 Worth st. JOHN MACDONALD.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb. 19, 1856,	Dec. 8, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856,	Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers.

KEEFE'S BILLIARD ROOM FOR SALE—No. 594 Broadway, next door to Metropolitan Hotel, with 15 of Phelan's Tables, marble and slate beds, all on one floor, in complete order. A lease given for a term of years. Apply at Keefe's Restaurant, No. 594 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—The steamer ELM CITY, Captain LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River every day, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, Captain BOWNE, every night at 11. Fare $1 to New-Haven. Berths free. Merchandise forwarded to Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and through to Vermont, Northern New-York and Canada, by day and night express line. FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent, Pier No. 25 East River, New-York. RICHARD PECK, Agent New-Haven Steamboat Co.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—BARON C. WATSON and GASTON MEARS against WILLIAM H. SPEIGHT.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and county of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 24th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.
F. F. MARBURY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1858.
ap23-law6wF* F. F. MARBURY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FRANCIS E. BERGES, Executor, and MARY E. RAY, Executrix of, &c., of SARAH L. BOGGS, deceased, against JEROME FINCH, GARNETT B. ADRAIN, John A. Machado, George L. Sney, John Dunham, William A. Rutherford, Samuel G. Ogden, Jr., Julius Deppermann, Edward K. Alburtis, Christian S. Sloane, Benjamin B. Allen, John Myers, Public Registered Officer of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, George W. Wright, The State Bank of Troy, John Harper, James B. Cunningham, Michael J. McAuliff, John W. Wheelock, James Almon, Walter W. Berry, Charles W. Prentiss, Benjamin Salter, Jr., David Porter Lord, John Rickard, Charles H. Oley, John C. Bach, George S. Puffer, George W. Clark, Cornelius Dubois, Joseph S. Vandervoort, Edward W. Tiers, Francis H. Tiers, John M. White, Edward W. Hudson, Assignee of John A. Machado, Gustavus A. Lillendahl, The Hazard Powder Company and Theobald C. Jung.—Summons.—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy, if demanded, will be served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, or within twenty days after service of a copy of said complaint if said copy be demanded within twenty days after service hereof; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to this Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. The complaint will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York.—Dated New-York, April 28, 1858. BETTS, ROBINSON & BETTS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-street, New-York.
To the parties defendants.
ap30-law10wF*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CATHARINE B. NORTHCOTE and ISABELLA ALLGOOD against GEORGE COLYER, THOMAS DUGARD and ALMIRA his wife, Jeremiah Fowler, the Broadway Bank, the Bank of Owego, the President, Directors and Company of the Yates County Bank, LeRoy Mowry, President of the Washington County Bank; Richard S. Williams, President of the Market Bank in the City of New-York; John W. Smyth, James Lynch, Charles S. Pierce, Mayo Pond, James Thompson, Andrew Thompson, Samuel Bowne, James Bigler, Henry A Burr and William H. Riblet, assignees of Colyer & Dugard; J Bartram North, Mark Banks, William H. Anable, James Raymond, Denton S Halsted, Daniel D. Smith, John H Rohrs, Conrad Long, Stephen Viele, Herman Mather, and Richard Paulsen.—Summons for Relief.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 64 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 2d, 1858.
F. F. MARBURY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 64 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 3d day of April, 1858. F. F. MARBURY,
ap23-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THOMAS JACKSON against FREDERICA C. GOSSLING and FREDERIC GOSSLING, Thomas B. Leggett, William Partridge, Alfred H. Partridge, Abraham Gutman, John Knoop and Warner Knoop, Frederick A. Holley, George W. Preuss, Nerieda W. Carpenter, William E. Milligan, Anthony R. Dyett, Cornelius Murphy, William Kuntze, John E. Van Winkle, Cyrus Holt, Amasa F. Foster.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Pine-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 13, 1858.
A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of May, 1858.
A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my14-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MARGARET DUFFIE, Trustee of JANE ANTOINETTE BURKE, Plaintiff, against HENRY COGGILL, Millie D. Powers, and Edw. J. Powers her husband, Orville O. Jones, Cosmore G. Bruce, Andrew Carrigan, Receiver of the Mechanics' Banking Association, James Jones, Henry Jones, Benjamin Newkirk, Daniel DeGraff, John Allen, Jacob S. Abrams, John G. Johnson, John Tredell, Jr., Jesse Thomson, Benjamin T. Babbitt, Abraham R. Lawrence, Lewis Francis, Cyrus H. Loutrel, Samuel Wilde, Joseph Wilde, John Brainerd, Daniel Tracy, Edgar Ketchum and Lemuel Bangs, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com not served.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their offices No. 14 Wall st., in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 22, 1857.
BARRETT & BRINSMADE,
my7-law6wF Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL S. WOOD and ALEXANDER M. C. WOOD against WILLIAM WALKER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 8 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty cents, with interest from the first day of January, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1858.
EMERSON & PRICHARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 22d day of April, 1858. EMERSON & PRICHARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ap23-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RUDOLPHUS E. MAHN and MANUEL M. MUNOZ, composing the firm of Mahn & Munoz, against RAMON FORNELLS—Summons for money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 74 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, with interest from the 1st day of February, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1858. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall st., New-York

The complaint above-named was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1858.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
my28-law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Rev. JOHN F. SCHROEDER, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of WRIGHT & MERRIHEW, No. 52 Wall-street in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 20, 1858.
JOHN F. SCHROEDER, Jr., Administrator.
ja22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NOEL J. BECAR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the office of NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, No. 141 Joralemon-street, in the city of Brooklyn on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated March 25, 1858.
ap9-law6mF* DEBORAH C. BECAR, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD L. LIDGERWOOD, late of Morristown, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, No. 8 Gold-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 4, 1858.
JAMES LIDGERWOOD, } Executors.
m5-law6mF* JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER F. FITZSIMMONS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his store No. 61 James-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated April 28, 1858.
ap30-law6mF* JOHN LYNCH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JOSEPH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office at the corner of 11th-av. and 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1857.
ABRAHAM CUMMINGS,
d25-law6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. BURRELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Lovell & Chase, No. 5 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July, 1858.—Dated New York, Jan. 7, 1858.
ja8-law6mF* JENNIE M. BURRELL, Administratrix

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. MASON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his house at Yonkers, Westchester County, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 25, 1858. PAUL MASTIN,
mh19-law6mF* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. CHAMBERS late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 351 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 7, 1858.
ap9-law6mF JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Admin'r.

LAWYERS, READ THIS.—CHEAP COPYING—ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.—PRICES: Pleadings, Abstracts, &c., 2 cents per folio; special Deeds and Agreements, 4 cents; Deeds and Mortgages, 36 cents each; Law papers served, (personally,) 50 cents; Writers sent out, 25 cents per hour—strong force for emergency. E. H. RAE, No. 13 Wall-st.
Cut this out.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

MUNICIPAL.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Communications from the Street Commissioner—Joint Committee Report on Unclaimed Warrants and Checks.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

As soon as the minutes had been read, Alderman DAVIS moved to amend the minutes, by inserting a detailed account of the manner in which the President and other members escaped from the room during a previous meeting, thereby leaving the Board minus a quorum.

The President declared the amendment out of order.

A petition was received and referred against the removal of the alarm bell at Carmansville.

The following was received from the Street Commissioner:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1858.

To the Honorable Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith, for your consideration, a copy of the report of the Superintendent of Street Improvements on the subject of the retaining walls in Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, as also a petition from the owners of *seventy-one* of the eighty lots on that avenue embraced between the aforesaid streets, who are opposed to the building of those walls. No valid contract can have been made with Mr. Farley for this work; for the reason that the preliminaries to making contracts, made imperative by the 38th section of the Charter of 1857, have not been complied with, such as advertising for ten days. I have this day sent notice to Mr. Farley not to commence or proceed with any work on such retaining walls. The owners of the low lots on both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Fifty fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, will of necessity be compelled to have them partly filled, and the earth falling into these lots, in case the walls are dispensed with, would be to their benefit. There can be no necessity for the erection of the walls, and I would recommend, in view of these facts, as well as those set forth in the accompanying report and petition, that the ordinance and resolution to which reference has been made, be repealed, leaving Mr. Farley to carry on the work of regulating and grading, &c., &c., Fifth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Sixty first streets, under his contract of the 7th of April last. Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD COOPER, Street Commissioner.

The following is the report referred to:

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
No. 4, Hall of Records,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 20, 1858.

Mr. E. COOPER, Street Commissioner:

SIR: In reference to the matter of the retaining-walls in Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-ninth-streets, referred to me for a report, I would respectfully state:

That a contract was made on the 7th of April, 1857, with Terence Farley, under the authority from the Common Council, "to regulate, curb, and gutter and flag Fifth-avenue from Forty-ninth to Sixty-first-streets, and he proceeded with the work, Wm. R. Graves being the Surveyor on the same."

The following resolution was passed by the Board of Councilmen, on the 6th of March, 1857, and by the Board of Aldermen, on the 6th of April, 1857, viz:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to cause a retaining wall to be built on both sides of Fifth-avenue from Fifty fourth to Fifty-ninth-street, at an expense not to exceed 20 cents per cubic foot.

Which resolution was returned by the Mayor on the 15th of June, without his approval or objections, and consequently, under the provisions of the Charter, was adopted on that date.

This resolution, it will be observed, passed both Boards before the contract with Farley was signed.

On the 15th of July Mr. Charles Turner, Deputy Street Commissioner, sent a communication to the Common Council stating, in substance, that it would be better to have the filling of the avenue and the building of the wall carried on simultaneously, and by the same contractor, and that more advantageous terms could be made with him to perform this additional work than with a stranger to the work, and recommending the passage of the following ordinance, viz.:

"That a retaining wall be built on both sides of the Fifth avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth streets, at an expense not to exceed 20 cents per cubic foot, under such directions as shall be given by the Street Commissioner, who may appoint an inspector thereon, and one of the City Surveyors, and that the Street Commissioner be authorized to make an arrangement with the contractor for regulating that part of said avenue to perform said work," &c. Which was referred to the Committee on Roads, and subsequently passed both Boards of the Common Council by a vote of three-fourths of all the members elected to each Board, and was signed by Mayor Wood on Dec. 14, 1857.

Meanwhile, at the instance of the Comptroller, the subject was submitted to WM. D. EWEN, Surveyor, who made a report thereon, from which the following is an extract:

"I have made an estimate of the quantity and cost of the slope walls, in case they should be built, and find there would be 247,700 cubic feet of wall, which, at 20 cents per cubic foot, would amount to $49,500."

"The resolution contemplates, (says the Comptroller in his report,) an addition to the original contract, by providing that an 'arrangement' be made with the present contractor. The decision of Judge Whiting, in the case of The People *ex rel* Thos. J. Hagan *vs.* Azariah C. Flagg, covered this ground, and neither the Common Council, nor any head of department can thus piece a contract, and any such arrangement would be illegal."

Mr. EWEN further says, "these slope-walls are continually tumbling down, and the water has made trenches in the breach sufficient to carry off the curb and gutter, which can now be seen on the various embankments on the streets and avenues. The embankment, in my opinion, will stand much better without walls, leaving out the cost."

Under the circumstances, I would recommend that the Common Council be requested to rescind the aforesaid resolution, adopted on the 15th of June, 1857, and the ordinance adopted the 17th December, of the same year.

Should the retaining-walls be dispensed with, about 17,000 additional yards of earth filling would be required, which, at the prices contracted for by Mr. FARLEY, would be an expense of little more than $3,000, while by Mr. EWEN's estimate the walls would cost more than $49,000 under the "arrangement" proposed by Mr. TURNER, a difference in favor of property-holders of $46,000.

I would further add, that the limit of price fixed by the ordinance is 20 cents per cubic foot for the wall, which gives $5 40 per cubic yard. An average price for the same would be 75 cents, and 90 cents would be a large compensation, which last is just *one-sixth* of the cost allowed under the ordinance.

The dangerous condition in which the work is left standing, would seem to call for prompt action by the Department.

The time allowed the contractor to finish the work (four months) is manifestly too short. He should have not less than two years. All of which is respectfully submitted. Your obedient servant,

M. LOVELL,
Superintendent of Street Improvements.

A true copy, A. T. KING.

The communication was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

A series of resolutions were adopted, directing the Committee on the Fire Department to report in relation to the policy of decreasing the number of members in the Fire Department. The Department now numbers 125 companies.

A communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution directing the lease of a site for Hose Company No. 13, at $500 per annum.

Another Convention was received from the Mayor, accompanying the correspondence, (before published,) in relation to the arrest of Capt. JUDKINS, of the steamship *Persia*. Capt. JUDKINS claimed that he should be protected by the City against any suit brought by the United States authorities, as he acted in conformity with the directions of the Board of Health and Health Officer. In connection with the above, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to enter into agreement in behalf of the City, holding Captain Judkins, of the steamship *Persia*, harmless as against all prosecutions by the United States for obstructing officers of the Customs in the performance of their duties, where the obstruction complained of was in obedience to orders of the Health Officers, while the *Persia* was in Quarantine.

Resolved, Also, that the counsel for the Corporation be directed to defend all such prosecutions when he shall be thereto requested by his Honor the Mayor.

The Street Commissioner sent in the following, which was received and ordered on file:

ABOLITION OF THE BUREAU OF SURVEYS.

STREET DEPARTMENT, May 27, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

I have to call the attention of the Common Council to the necessity of a modification of that part of the ordinance passed June 1857, reorganizing the Street Department, relating to the Bureau of Surveying. In the opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, and guttering streets and avenues, the services of surveyors are indispensable. Section 103 of the ordinance of 1857 provides that the Bureau of Surveying, "consisting of six City Surveyors to be named by the Street Commissioner, are charged with the duty of performing all the work and surveying for the Street Department, and of assisting the Street Commissioner in laying out and regulating the streets and avenues," "and of advising and directing concerning the same." No salary is provided by the ordinance, but by sec. 108 a scale of fees is established, according to which the said surveyors are to receive compensation for such work. By sec. 44 of the charter it is provided "that any fees that now are, or hereafter may be, provided for any officer under this Charter, except as aforesaid, (and in these exceptions Surveyors are not included,) shall, on the receipt thereof, be paid by such officer into the City Treasury," and by section 10 of the Charter it is provided "that any person holding office under this Charter who shall, during his said term of office, receive any fees or emoluments directed to be paid by any ordinance of the Common Council," with the exception of the cases in which fees are provided by the Charter itself, "shall be deemed thereby to have vacated his office." It is obvious, therefore, that the Bureau of Surveying cannot be organized in accordance with the ordinance; and as the work of the Department is confined by the ordinance to the members of this Bureau, it is equally plain that no work can be undertaken until some action is had by the Common Council in the premises. Neither in my opinion, as the ordinance now stands, can any payments be legally made to contractors on the returns and certificates of surveyors not members of the Bureau. This difficulty may be removed either by providing by ordinance that salaries shall be paid to members of this Bureau of Surveying, or by abolishing the Bureau and authorizing the Street Commissioner, as was the case before the adoption of the ordinance of 1857, to select in each case a City Surveyor to perform the surveying required. By the ordinances of 1853, which were in force until the adoption of the ordinance of 1857, it was provided that a [illegible] or profile of each survey should be delivered to the Street Commissioner without compensation other than that provided by the ordinance. This provision has never been enforced, and no such profiles are in the Department. The necessity for filing such records in the Department is apparent. Without them there is no means of going behind the Surveyor's certificate. If through ignorance, carelessness or fraud, he furnish incorrect certificates, there is no means by which they may be satisfactorily corrected; and in the absence of those profiles, and the field notes which should be filed with them—especially those taken on the Survey preliminary to the commencement of the work—it is impracticable in many cases for any surveyor other than the one who has hitherto had charge of the work, to make, with any approximation to accuracy, an estimate of the work already done. Reserving for further consideration the question of the propriety of constituting a Bureau of Surveying, with paid salaries provided for its members, I would recommend to relieve the Department from its embarrassment, that the "Bureau of Surveying," as constituted by Ordinance of 1857, reorganizing the Street Department be abolished, and that the Street Commissioner be authorized, whenever in the proper administration of the duties of his office he may require the services of a City Surveyor, to select in each case such Surveyor as he may approve.

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD COOPER, Street Commissioner.

An ordinance abolishing the Bureau of Survey was adopted.

The resolution, directing the Clerk to call for the election of an Alderman for the Ninth District, in place of John G. Gregory, deceased, was called up and lost by a party vote—the Democratic members voting against it.

The ordinance, reorganizing the Croton Aqueduct Department, in accordance with the new charter, was taken up and adopted.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Central Park, stating the condition of the work, and asking for a further appropriation. The communication was referred.

The following was received from the Joint Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed in document form:

UNCLAIMED WARRANTS AND CHECKS.

The Joint Committee on accounts respectfully report,

That they have found a large number of warrants and checks, amounting in the aggregate to $75,934 47, and bearing dates from 1833 to 1856.

They were found in a safe in the Comptroller's office, the larger portion wrapped up in a piece of paper, on which was written "Charles Turner, private papers," having been deposited with Mr. Timpson, First Auditor, by Mr. Charles Turner, at the time the controversy in the Street Department commenced, for safe keeping.

The warrants were drawn by different Comptrollers on the City Treasurer, payable at such banks as kept that officer's account, at the dates when they were signed, and the checks were drawn by different Street Commissioners on the banks keeping the accounts of these officers, they having received the amounts from the City Treasury, and deposited the same with the Banks. The following summary shows the number and by whom and on what banks the warrants and checks were drawn, to wit:

By T. S Waters, Comptroller, on the City Treasurer, payable at the Mechanics' Bank, 16 warrants	$1,679 57
By John Ewen, Comptroller, on City Treasurer, at Mechanics' Bank, 1 warrant	7 25
By John Ewen Comptroller, on City Treasurer, payable at Mechanics' Banking Association, 6 warrants	246 91
By John Ewen, Comptroller, on the City Treasurer, payable at the Bank of the State of New-York, 7 warrants	485 79
By D. D. Williamson, Comptroller, on City Treasurer, payable at Mechanics' Bank, 7 warrants	170 00
By D. D. Williamson, Comptroller, on City Treasurer, payable at the Bank of the State of New-York, 23 warrants	769 41
By Alfred A. Smith, Comptroller, on the City Treasurer, payable at the Bank of the State of New-York, 71 warrants	5,798 36
By J. J. J. Bedient, Deputy Comptroller, on City Treasurer, payable at Bank of the State of New-York, 1 warrant	304 68
By A. C. Flagg Comptroller, on the City Treasurer payable at the Mechanics' Bank, 608 warrants	61,324 14
Total	$70,786 11

Also, the following checks, to wit:

By Elias L. Smith, Street Commissioner, on the Mechanics' Banking Association, 4 checks	33 38
By Martin E Thompson, Street Commissioner, on Mechanics' Banking Association, 2 checks	67 40
By Samuel S. Doughty, Street Commissioner, on Mechanics' Banking Association, 1 check	3 40
By John Y. Dodge, Street Commissioner, Mechanics' Banking Association, 10 checks	334 30
By John T. Dodge Street Commissioner, on Pacific Bank, 13 checks	976 17
By John T. Dodge, Street Commissioner, on Bowery Bank, 23 checks	923 49
By John T. Dodge Street Commissioner, on Broadway Bank, 2 checks	239 88
By James Furey, Street Commissioner, on Broadway Bank, 49 checks	1,122 54
By James Furey, Street Commissioner, on Pacific Bank, 26 checks	1,420 77
By James Furey, Street Commissioner, on Nassau Bank, 1 check	9 86
By James Furey, Street Commissioner, on Seventh Ward Bank, 2 checks	17 17
In all 133 checks, amounting to	$5,148 36
Total amount of warrants and checks	75,944 47
Of the whole number, 92 warrants are drawn to the order of the Corporation, being for damage on streets opening, and amounting to the sum of	$21,598 57
Leaving the amount of	$54,335 96

To the several parties to whose order the warrants and checks are made payable.

Your Committee have caused inquiry to be made at the Banks named in the foregoing statement, and find that the amount for which the checks are drawn are on deposit to the credit of the several Street Commissioners therein named, excepting that only $15 40 appears at the credit of M. E. THOMPSON's account with the Mechanics' Banking Association, which is fifty-two (52) dollars less than the amount of his checks upon this Bank.

There also appears on the ledger of the same Bank a balance to credit of JOHN EWEN, Comptroller, of. $29 43
JOHN EWEN, redemption account 256 84
In all $286 30

Which seems to have been overlooked in the transfers subsequently made of the City funds.

All these balances should be deposited with the City Chamberlain. So far as your Committee can judge, many of the persons to whose order the checks and warrants are drawn, are not aware of their existence, many have probably not been called for, because the assessments to the parties are in excess of the awards for which the warrants are drawn, and many have doubtless neglected or forgotten their claims, in cases where they were for very small amounts.

Your Committee recommend that the accompanying list be advertised, as the most convenient method of bringing them to the notice of those interested, and for facilitating their settlement, and the collection of such sums as may be due from the same parties to the City for assessments, &c.

That portion of the warrants drawn to the order of the Corporation, should have been transferred to the proper account on the Treasury ledger by charge thereto, and credit to real estate account, and the warrants duly canceled. Either from neglect or ignorance of the proper method of keeping the real estate account of the City, that account, as it stands at present, is incorrect and unreliable; as it does not show the cost of the property to the City. In every case of awards for damage, or assessment for benefit on property of the Corporation, the real estate account should be duly credited. This seems to have been overlooked by the Comptroller and his accountants, and consequently nothing but an examination of the entire list of awards and assessments affecting the property of the City will enable such entries and corrections as will make the real estate account what it always should have been, a true statement of the disbursements and receipts thereupon. Great care should be taken before payment to any parties, to whom the warrants and checks described in the annexed list, are seemingly due, that any indebtedness to the City on their part be first discharged.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the list of warrants and checks accompanying this report be advertised for three days in the Corporation papers, omitting from such advertisement the warrants drawn to the order of the Corporation.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and hereby is instructed to take the proper proceedings for the withdrawal of all sums which are standing to the credit of any of the former Street Commissioners, or any of the former Comptrollers, in any of the City Banks, and to deposit the same with the City Chamberlain, crediting the same on the Treasury ledger to a separate account, to be termed, "Unclaimed Accounts" and that he cause to be cancelled the warrants and checks described in the annexed list, which the Street Commissioner is hereby directed to deliver to the Comptroller for this purpose, taking his receipt for the same on delivery.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and hereby is directed to make payments to the parties for whose accounts the checks and warrants were drawn, referred to in the preceding resolution, upon their claims therefor duly authenticated, and upon the discharge of any indebtedness on their part to the City by the issue of new warrants to be charged to the account termed "Unclaimed Accounts."

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and hereby is directed to make or cause to be made proper entries on the books of the Finance Department on cancelling the warrants drawn to the order of the Corporation and described on the annexed list.

Resolved, That whereas entries have not been heretofore made on the books of the Finance Department for warrants drawn in payment of awards and assessments to the Corporation, the Comptroller be and hereby is notified of this neglect, and be and hereby is directed to cause intelligible and suitable entries to be made for all awards for damage and all assessments for benefit to the property of the Corporation. All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. J. A. BOOLE,
H. R. HOFFMIRE,
JAMES OWENS,
} Joint Committee on Accounts Board of Aldermen.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
JAMES M. CROSS,
} Joint Committee on Accounts. Board of Councilmen.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met, on Thursday afternoon, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

A resolution that Counsel to the Corporation be directed to inform the Board as to the authority of the Common Council to remit or reduce taxes, was adopted.

A resolution that Corporation Counsel be requested to report whether the Common Council can make a contract, by a three-fourth vote, (under the 38th section of the Charter of 1857,) for cleaning the streets, and if so, in what form the proposals and agreement must be made, was adopted.

THE COMPTROLLER INVITED TO RESIGN.

Councilman BRADY moved the following resolution:

Whereas, The Comptroller, from investigations entered into by the Committee on Frauds, and the joint Committee on Accounts, has shown himself to be very incompetent to fulfill the duties of his office; and whereas, the duties of the Comptroller are very arduous, and require a strict supervision of all the accounts of the City, which the present incumbent is unable to give; therefore be it

Resolved, That A. C. Flagg, the present Comptroller of the City of New-York be, and hereby is, requested to resign his official position, forthwith.

Councilman ARCULARIUS said that Mr. Flagg would evidently pay no attention to the wish, and there would be no use in the adoption of the resolution.

Councilman BRADY remarked that while the Comptroller had been crying out upon the alleged corruption of the Common Council, it had been proved that the whole of the corruption had been in his own office. He had no doubt of the personal integrity of Mr. Flagg, but the City might as well have a thief in that office as Mr. Flagg, who was evidently incompetent to the situation which he now holds.

Councilman CORNELL spoke much in the same strain.

Councilman CROSS said that if passing this resolution would have any practical result, it would be well. He was satisfied it would be trifling to pass it. If it were laid on the table, and Mr. Flagg were informed of the movement, it would, perhaps, have the same necessary effect.

Councilman GENET could not suppose the Council would so far stultify themselves as to desire Mr. Flagg to resign, without the publication of the facts upon which his impeachment could be founded, especially as his removal was only possible on the part of the Governor of the State. Was not the resolution insulting, and could it be construed in any other way? Why not transmit the facts for an impeachment to the Governor, if those facts were obvious and accessible? Why come to the Board of Councilmen, where the passage of the proposed resolution would be nugatory? How could Mr. Flagg construe it but as a studied insult, if facts sufficient for his removal were on the surface?

Councilman ARCULARIUS said the impeaching power ought to be in the Board of Aldermen. He was prepared to vote in favor of the resolution, if it would have any effect, and induce Mr. Flagg to resign, in the face of his physical disability, and for other alleged incapacity.

Councilman BRADY knew the Board could not compel his resignation. Had any argument been produced to show Mr. Flagg's fitness, he would vote to keep him there; but when it had been proved that he was not fit to fill his position, why should not the Board pass a resolution requesting him to resign?

Councilman GENET defended Mr. Fitzpatrick against some allegations which had fallen from the last speaker. But if Mr. Flagg were faulty, let the Governor impeach him; the present course was insulting and ridiculous.

Councilman CROSS had always been satisfied of the incompetency of Mr. Flagg for the situation which he fills. That gentleman had excused himself very laboriously for over-payments to Mr. Turner, when in truth he had no excuse. No politician ought to have the appointment, and it would be worse than reducing chaos to order to attempt to rectify that department. The appointment of Mr. Smith, was not that the result of private relationship? He was disposed to meet the face fairly and squarely, and take the bull by the horns, and would move that if the Aldermen concur, a Committee should proceed to Albany to request the Governor to remove Mr. Flagg, that is, if his resignation was not forwarded by the 15th of June.

This amendment being accepted by Councilman BRADY in place of the original resolution, was adopted upon vote by 11 to 7.

Councilman BUNCE moved a resolution, which was adopted, that Counsel to the Corporation be requested forthwith to comply with a resolution adopted by the Board, requiring his opinion as to the lawful authority to collect the fees in public markets.

The report of Committee in favor of suspending proceedings in relation to the extension of Chambers-street, was laid over. So also was the report of Committee on Lamps and Gas, in favor of placing gas mains in One Hundred and Tenth-street. Also, the report in favor of paving Thirty-seventh-street. And in favor of paving north side of Canal-street.

UNWHOLESOME PROVISIONS.

Councilman CORNELL moved a resolution that the Committee on Ordinances be instructed to report at an early day an ordinance to prevent the sale of unwholesome meat or other articles of food and provisions, and provide for inspection to select and inforce the prohibition of such sale.

The resolution was adopted.

STEAM CARS.

The report of the Committee on Ordinances in favor of an ordinance prohibiting steam cars being driven faster than five miles per hour south of Seventy-ninth-street, was brought up and adopted.

EX-PRESIDENT MONROE'S REMAINS.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor of New-York, stating that the Legislature of Virginia had passed a resolution providing for the removal of the remains of Ex-President Monroe (now interred in this City,) to Richmond, the Capital of his native State. He had received in connection with this subject, letters from G. W. Mumford, Esq., Secretary of the Legislative Committee, and from S. L. Governeur, Esq., the grandson of the late President Monroe, in relation to the time at which the removal should take place.

The Mayor recommends the appointment of a Committee to consult with the authorities of Virginia, and to make the necessary arrangements for "placing the ashes of so distinguished a patriot" in their own soil. The communication was ordered on file, and a resolution adopted providing for the appointment of a Committee of five for the purpose above named.

After the transaction of other routine business, the Board adjourned.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Assault Upon Mr. Cranston, of the New-York Hotel—Dr. Gaillardet Refused Bail.

Mr. Cranston, proprietor of the New-York Hotel, who was assaulted at the dinner-table on Wednesday by Dr. Gaillardet, a boarder at the Hotel, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, lies in a very critical state from the effects of the injuries he received. Dr. Woodworth, U. S. N., who was seated next to Mr. Cranston when the assault was committed, Isaac H. Reed, Esq., and Peleg Hall, Esq., guests of the Hotel who also witnessed the assault, Mr. Peter Gardener, one of the clerks of the Hotel, and several waiters, appeared yesterday before Justice Kelly, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and made affidavits touching the facts of the case.

The following is the history of this affair, and explanation of the cause of the assault as deduced from the affidavits:

About ten days ago a Spanish gentleman named Armenteros, stopped at the hotel, and was taken sick a day or two after his arrival. Dr. Gaillardet was called to attend him. Mr. Cranston, hearing that Armenteros had the small-pox, inquired of Dr. Gaillardet about the matter, and was informed that his patient was suffering from an attack of the measles. Some of the guests of the house discredited this statement, and Mr. Cranston, to get at the truth, called in Dr. Crane. Dr. Crane was introduced to Dr. Gaillardet, saw the sick man, and immediately pronounced his case one of small-pox, and recommended that he be forthwith removed to the Small-Pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island. Mr. Cranston wrote a note directly to Dr. Gaillardet, requesting him to procure accommodations elsewhere, and not to appear at the table either alone or in company with his wife. It was stated in this note that the Doctor's meals would be furnished to him in his room until he was able to find rooms elsewhere. Dr. Gaillardet arrived at the hotel just before the dinner hour—5½ P. M.—when the note was handed to him by his wife. Indignant at its contents; despite the entreaties of his wife he rushed out of his room declaring that he would kill Mr. Cranston. He uttered this threat in the hearing of two waiters who seized hold of him and tried to prevent him from entering the dining-room. The Doctor broke loose from the waiters, entered the dining-room, seized a champaign bottle and beat Mr. Cranston over the head.

Following the submission of the above affidavits, an application was made for the release of Dr. Gaillardet on bail, but the Justice refused to take bail until Mr. Cranston is reported by his attending physicians as out of danger. Dr. Gaillardet was accordingly remanded to prison to await the result of Mr. Cranston's injuries.

Caution against Smith's City Express Post.

I deem it my duty to caution the public against putting letters in "SMITH'S CITY EXPRESS POST" boxes, as the delivery of them is quite uncertain, particularly if money is in them. Recently complaints came to this office of letters containing money having been dropped in these boxes, but the proprietor, JACOB T. SMITH, failed to have them delivered. I have received official information that complaints have also been made to the General Post Office against the same bogus Express Post. A watch was put on one of his boxes for nearly a week, during which time no delivery of letters was made. Upon that state of facts he was arrested, and the examination is now pending. It is proper I should state that, when brought to my office, he acknowledged the uncertainty of the delivery of letters in his boxes; also, that he was not responsible for money sent in letters through his City Express. I can only say, in conclusion, if we fail in holding SMITH to answer a charge of felony, it will not be for the want of proof, but for the want of a law to reach such a plain and palpable confidence fraud. Respectfully,

DANIEL CARPENTER,
Deputy-Supt. of Police.

Ex-Policeman Hogan and the Charges Against Him.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your account of the examination of MOSES EHRICK, in the issue of the 26th of May, I am represented as having been engaged with one CHARLEY, in extorting hush money from MOSES EHRICK, and to have stated to MARY CARPENTER that if she would give us the points in the case we could get $2,000 out of EHRICK for her, and that we actually gave her money, and that I told her that the money came from said EHRICK.

1. I deny being engaged with one CHARLEY, or anybody else, in obtaining hush money from MOSES EHRICK, at any time, and on this I refer to the accompanying affidavit of said MOSES EHRICK.

2. I deny having any knowledge or acquaintance with one CHARLEY, alluded to in the article.

3. I deny ever having stated to MARY CARPENTER that I could get $2,000 out of M. EHRICK for her, or anything of the kind, but on the contrary assert that MARY CARPENTER stated that she would make $2,000 out of MOSES EHRICK, and I stated to her then that I would have nothing to do with the matter.

4. I deny ever at any time paying to said MARY CARPENTER any sum of money whatsoever.

5. As soon as I understood that my name had been introduced into the testimony in this case, I applied to W. R. BEEBE, Esq., counsel of MOSES EHRICK, and asked him to allow me to state what actually did take place, and what conversation I did have with the said MARY CARPENTER, and I refer to his appended letter on the subject.

CHRISTOPHER V. HOGAN.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 26, 1858.

SIR: I had determined, on the examination of MOSES EHRICK, not to call any witnesses for the defence, or, if any, but to two or three points; and, acting upon that determination, I closed the case before Justice WELSH. Upon your pressing solicitation, however, I asked the Justice to open it for the purpose of taking your testimony, but the Justice declined to do so, otherwise I should have taken it.

I remain, truly, your obedient servant,
C. V. HOGAN, Esq. W. R. BEEBE.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Moses Ehrich, being duly sworn, says that I never gave, directly or indirectly, or promised to give, any money to Christopher V. Hogan, to give to one Mary Carpenter, for the purpose of hush money, or to prevent the prosecution of me on a charge of receiving stolen goods; and further, that I never have, at any time, given to said C. V. Hogan what is called hush money.

(Signed.) MOSES EHRICK.
Sworn to before me this 27th day of May, 1858.
JOHN C. WHITMORE, Com. of Deeds.

THE STORM.—In consequence of the easterly storm and fog, nearly all the Sound steamers were delayed. The *Roanoke* did not sail until yesterday, and the *Persia*, which was to sail on Wednesday, remained until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon; giving the Postmaster an opportunity to make up an extra mail. The non-arrival of the *Jamestown* led to the presumption that she did not leave Norfolk on Wednesday.

[Advertisement.]

BENEFIT OF SUSAN DENIN.—A host of talent has volunteered for this lady's benefit this afternoon at Barnum's Museum. "Sketches in India," in which Mr. H. C. JORDAN appears as *Tom Tape*, is given. Mr. UNSWORTH performs on the banjo. Bryant's Minstrels give their performances, and so on. In fact, the whole entertainment will be very superior. To-night, the thrilling drama of "Rosalind Hubert" will be repeated. Capital bill throughout!

[Advertisement.]

MISS DENOIL'S BENEFIT.—To-night this talented actress takes her benefit at Purdy's National Theatre, and presents four excellent pieces, viz: The great new drama "Ban Oussel Dhu," "The Schoolmaster," "A Day after the Wedding," and the "Watch Dogs." H. A. PERRY, E. BLANCHARD, G. L. FOX, and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY.—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine. This elegant preparation is devoid of all offensive taste and retains all the properties of the oil in a most efficacious form.
E. QUERU, Chemist, No. 135 4th-av.,
PENFOLD, CLAY & Co., No. 4 Fletcher-st.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—SAFETY AND CERTAINTY.—This great external remedy does not suppress inflammation, but expels the cause of it by excretion through the pores. Hence its radical cures of salt rheum, erysipelas, ringworm and other eruptive diseases.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, the new Dr. Goddard Burner.
ARCHER, WARNE & Co.

The Turf for 1858.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Thursday, May 27; match $500; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
Mr. SERGEANT, b. g. *Yonkers*, received forfeit. Mr. POST, b. g. *Hunter*, paid forfeit.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting—Tuesday, May 25. Match, $500; two-mile heats, in harness.
J. WHELPLEY, g. g. *Holley*, (to wagon)........1 1
D. PIFFER, b. m. *Milkmaid*, (in harness)........2 2
Time: 5:28—5.31.

Holley was the favorite previous to starting, at $100 to $15, and won in two straight heats.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting—Monday, May 24. Match $500; three-mile heats, in harness.
Mr. GALLAGHER, b. g. *Rattler*........1 1
Mr. GORMAN, s. g. *Billey*........2 2
Time: 9:26½—8:55.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting—Monday, May 24. Match $500; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
Mr. RODEN, s. g. *Sneak*........Received forfeit.
Owner, br. g. *Mait*........Paid forfeit.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting—Monday, May 24. Purse $100; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.
S. HOAGLAND, s. m. *Lady Palmer*........1 1 1
J. CONWAY, b. g. *Malta*........3 3 2
H. WOODRUFF, b. g. *Phil*........2 2 3
D. TALLMAN, b. g. *Panic*........dr.
G. JENKINS, ch. s. *Mohawk*........dr.
J. DOTY, br. g. *Jersey*........dr.
D. PIFFER, b. m. *Lady Jane*........dr.
Mr. BANKER, b. m. *Gipsey Girl*........dr.
Mr. RODEN, b. g. *Doctor*........dr.
Time 2:45—2:45—2:44.

There was a fair attendance, and the men of the turf were in good spirits. The trot was easily won by *Lady Palmer*.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting—Monday, May 24. Match $500; mile heats, best 3 in 5.
J. C., b. g. *Rockaway* (to 250 lb. wagons). rec'd forfeit.
S. D., b. g. *Yankee Notions* (to wagon)... paid forfeit.

Sporting Intelligence—Kentucky Races.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, MAY 24. FIRST DAY.—Association Stakes for three-year-olds; mile heats, $100 entrance, $50 forfeit; $25 declaration, if made and paid on or before the second Monday in March, 1858; the Association to give the winner silver plate of the value of $100. Closed with twenty-three entries. Ten started for the stake.

First heat—*Lincoln*, time 1:47; Second heat—*Clay's Colt*, time 1:48; Third heat—*Keene Richards'*, time 1:47; Fourth heat—*Clay's Colt*, time 1:52½.

Clay winner of the race. Day fine, track good.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, MAY 25.—Purse $300. Two mile heats, free for all ages; five entries. JAMES L. BRADLEY enters bay filly *Nannie Clark*, four years old, by imported Glencoe-dam *Mary Hunt* by *Bertrand*, winner of the race. Time, first heat, 3:52; second heat, 3:50. Track good.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.—Purse $150. Mile heats, free for all ages; five entries. T. G. MURPHY enters JAMES W. FORD's brown horse *Charley Morehead*, six years old, by imported Glencoe dam by *Sida Hamet*, winner of the race. Time 1:49, 1:48.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 27.

$5,000	Virginia 6s	92⅛	250	Erie R.R	21⅛
3,000	do	92⅜	25	do	21⅛
5,000	Missouri State 6s	84¼	200	do s30	21¼
4,000	do	84⅛	10	Hud. River R. R	29⅜
2,000	Ohio State 6s,'60	102½	100	do opg	29¼
5,000	Ohio State 6s '70	104½	100	do s30	29
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	97	160	do b30	29⅜
6,000	N Y Cen.Bds.'76	98	500	do s60	28¾
2,000	E. R R. 2d M. b's	92¼	200	Harlem Railroad	11⅜
1,000	E.R 3d M. bs. '83	78	5	C. B. & Quin. R.	75
1,000	H. R R.R. 2d mtg	93	300	Reading R. R. b60	44⅜
1,000	Hud. R. R 3d. M	67	100	do b10	44⅜
10,000	Har R.R. 2d. M	75	100	do	44¼
500	Ill. Free. Bds	88⅛	300	M.S.& N Ia.R.R. b30	23
3,000	do	88	100	do b30	22⅞
6,000	L.C.&Mil.L.G.B	32⅛	60	do	23¼
5,000	do	32¾	300	do	22⅞
3,000	do	32⅞	20	do	23
10,000	do b3	33	64	M.S.& N. I. pr. st	47
9	Bk. of State of N.Y.	100¾	50	do b60	47⅛
50	Chatham Bank	62	25	Panama Railroad	108
28	Hanover Bank	88	300	Gal. & Ch. R. R b30	88
100	Canton Co	19¾	500	do s60	87
100	Cary Imp. Co	6¼	50	do opg	87¾
103	Cum. Coal Co	15	100	Cleve & Tol. R. b60	41⅜
30	do	15⅛	150	do b60	41½
116	N. Y. Cen. R. R	84¾	100	do	41¼
200	do	84⅝	450	do	41
525	do	84⅛	100	do b60	41
100	do s60	84	250	do	40¾
50	do b60	84⅛	50	Chic. & R. I. opg	74⅛
40	New-Jersey R. R	132	15	La Crosse & M. R.	8⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Ohio State 6s '86	106	50	Hud. River R.R.	29¾
5,000	Ill. Cen.R.R. Bds	88⅛	200	Reading R. R.	44⅛
1,000	L.C.&M.L.G Bds	32⅛	25	Cle. Col.&Cin. R.R.	93
9,000	do	32¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R. opg	87⅛
100	Cumberland Coal Co	15	100	Cleve & Tol. R. b60	40¾
450	N.Y. Cen. R.R.	84⅝	900	do	40¾
50	Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	70	250	Chi.&R. Isl. RR opg	74⅜
10	Penn. Coal Co.	72	150	do s60	74
40	Erie Railroad	21⅛	100	do p&c	74⅛
650	do s3	21⅛	70	La Crosse & Mil. R.	8⅜
50	do b60	21⅛			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000	Iowa S. 7 ₱ c. b.	109½	10	Bk. of Commerce	103¾
12,000	do	109¼	10	Bank of Yonkers	75
18,000	C. of R. 7 ₱ c b	100	4	Second-av. R. Co.	80
2,000	La C. & Mil R. 7s	31	30	St. Mark's F. I. Co.	118¼
1,000	C & L R 1st m	55	50	do	117⅛
1,000	do 2d m	28	10	Wells F. & Co. Ex	52⅛
1,500	At. M. I. S. '58	79	20	American Ex. Co	90
4,000	Sac. City 10s	48⅛	10	Bank of Commerce	107⅞
5,000	Mil. & M. R. 10s	73	10	Common Bank	91¾
5,000	Ohio 5s	92	15	Artisans' Bank	79⅛
3,000	S. C. & L. Co.'s 6s	20	15	Metropolitan Bank	109¾
2,000	M. & C. R. 1st m 7s	30	50	Chatham Bank	61¼
6,000	St Louis Co. 6s	75	100	Harmony F. I. Co.	99⅛
4,000	Mil. & Hor. 8s	54¾	40	Bowery F. I. Co.	178¼
13	Hanover Bank	88⅛	20	St. Mark's F. I. Co.	118⅛
15	American Ex. Bk	103¾	100	Brooklyn City R.	53⅛
10	Bk. of Commerce	104			

THURSDAY, May 27—P. M.

The Steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool Saturday, May 15, arrived at this port early this morning. Her market accounts are three days later than by the *City of Washington*. The changes are not important in Cotton or the Funds, but the Grain and Flour advices are much against the prospect of an advance. Supplies From the Baltic were coming pretty freely to compete with French and American descriptions, while the crop-weather in England itself continued to promise well for the home harvest. Both Wheat and Corn are quoted something lower than by last steamer, and Flour was slow of sale. The Cotton sales of the week were 57,830 bales, and holders were disposed to meet the demand freely. From Manchester the advices are that less business is doing in Goods and Yarns. The *Guardian* of May 15 reports:

"That diminished disposition for business which was observable among buyers on Tuesday has become somewhat more marked since then. We are sensitively alive to any change in the raw material; and, as this article has not been gaining strength during the week, it has furnished no stimulus to yarns and goods. Those buyers who had shared in the previous extensive operations have, therefore, felt all the more inclined to hold back for the present. At the same time, Indian politics and the Ministerial crisis have exercised a cautionary influence. We have, consequently, to report a comparatively inconsiderable aggregate of transactions both in yarns and goods."

The English Funds continued to be influenced, in some degree, by the Ministerial uncertainty and the withdrawal of Gold from the Bank on Continental account. The latter circumstance, although amounting to $2,400,000 against the Bullion reserve of the week, had not affected the price of Money, which in the open market was 2¼@2½ ₱ cent. for discounts and 2 ₱ cent. on Stocks; the applications at the Bank at 3 ₱ cent. continuing very limited. The latest telegraphic report from London advises further considerable arrivals from Australia The fluctuations in Consols through the week were as follows:

PRICES OF CONSOLS WEEK ENDING MAY 14.

	FOR MONEY			FOR ACCOUNT		
May.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 8	97⅜	97⅝	97⅝	97⅜	97⅞	97¾
Mon. 10	97⅜	97⅝	97⅝	97⅜	97⅞	97¾
Tues. 11	97¼	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	97¾	97⅝
Wed. 12	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	97¾	97½
Thur. 13	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	97¾	97⅝
Fri. 14	97⅜	97¾	97¾	97⅜	97⅞	97⅝

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 12th of May gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£2,749,169	Decrease	£1,863,868
Other Deposits	15,243,836	Increase	718,041
Rest	3,207,191	Increase	11,317
Gov'ent Securities	9,526,563	Decrease	733,918
Other Securities	15,211,033	Decrease	77,029
Notes unemployed	11,113,840	Decrease	302,800

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,379,265, being a decrease of £192,400, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17,797,707, showing a decrease of £480,767 when compared with the preceding return.

In American Stocks the letters and circulars advise a little more business, with a recovery of 2 ₱ cent. in Illinois Central shares. The circular of Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE reports:

"The market for American Securities in London has been steady during the past week. Illinois Shares have changed hands rather freely, at lower rates; but the decline has brought in numerous buyers, and they close firm at the quotations. Construction Bonds are in demand at 82½, while Free Lands are offered at 80. Erie Shares and Bonds have been more offered, at a slight decline. New-York Central Stock and Bonds, of all classes, have been in demand at former rates. Pennsylvania Central Bonds are also inquired for. Money continues easy; the withdrawal of Gold for the Continent does not excite apprehension, as quite as large amounts are expected from Australia. Consols close at 97¼@⅜ for Money, and 97⅜@½ for Account."

Our own Stock Market to-day appeared to be unaffected, either way, by the European advices. There was an improved demand at the early Board for New-York Central shares, which continued until near the close of the afternoon dealings, when a large seller appeared at 84¾, buyer 60 days, and 84⅝@½ cash, the transactions after the printed list reaching about 2,000 shares, the market finally receding to 84¼@84½, and leaving off dull not only on this but most of the other railways. A large majority of the Brokers seem bearishly inclined, though somewhat disappointed, no doubt, that prices show so much tenacity, under this feeling, and after the breakdown of last week. While the general advance of outside orders, and of positive *Bull* support within the Board, are too palpable to be questioned, there is no pressure to sell stocks either by real holders, or largely on speculative contracts, and a good many operators appear to be waiting for the market to fall off, without their help. These remarks apply more particularly to the Share list. A moderate demand continues for State Stocks, and a few of the Railway issues and prices this week keep steady. The country orders for La Crosse land grants continue, and the price after the Board this afternoon was 32¾@33 ₱ cent. The fluctuations in the Western Roads, as compared with yesterday, were against Rock Island, ½@¾ ₱ cent., the Stock closing 74@74¼; Toledo, ¾ ₱ cent.; Galena, ½ ₱ cent.; and Cleveland and Columbus 1 ₱ cent. The business in Reading, Erie and Hudson River was moderate, prices closing about the same as yesterday. Pacific Mail sold at 70 ₱ cent.; Panama at 108, which is a recovery of ½ ₱ cent. The City Bank Shares hold firm. The half-yearly dividend of the Merchants' Bank is 3½ ₱ cent. The Howard Fire Insurance, 15 ₱ cent. The new seven ₱ cents. of the State of Iowa sold at auction to-day at 109½ ₱ cent. They now carry about 3 ₱ cent accumulated interest. The Bonds of the City of Rochester, (whose Councils declared, some years ago, they would pay their solemnly-contracted debts and interest, under *all* circumstances, whether issued for railroad or municipal purposes, for value received or without value,) are selling at *par*. The example may be commended to the City of Pittsburg.

In Money affairs, we continue to hear of loans at call at 4 ₱ cent., with occasional sums left with the old Brokers at 3@3½ ₱ cent., and discounts at 4@5 ₱ cent., first-class short paper, and 5@6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, at dates beyond the usual Bank practice. The City of New-York Corporation are making some 6 ₱ cent. Revenue Bonds, payable in all this year or next, but most of these are in renewal of maturing obligations, and are quietly taken up at par, without affecting the open market. The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $116,400 over the receipts of the day, reducing the balance to $6,433,082. The *Africa* brought in $116,000 in Spanish doubloons.

The steamship *Persia* was detained, at her anchorage opposite the City, until a late hour this afternoon, when, according to positive announcement, she was to sail, with the advantage of high water. The heavy rain-storm is the ostensible reason for this unusual detention, but an impression obtains that it was made convenient for certain Government dispatches, (British or American, or both,) which were to come on from Washington. The mail was kept open until 4 o'clock this afternoon. There was very little additional business in Exchange, but the opportunity was availed of to reply to a portion of the merchant correspondence by the *Africa*.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady, with a good interior demand—sales 900 bbls. at $3 62@$3 75 good to choice superfine and Southern Ohio; $3 87@$4 12 for extra do. and Indiana; and $4 28@$4 50 for double extra do. WHEAT steady—sales 23,000 bushels, at 70c. for Chicago Spring, 71c. for Milwaukee Club, 81c. for Red Indiana. CORN unchanged—sales 9,000 bushels at 52c. for Indiana; 54½c for Illinois. OATS steady—sales 10,000 bushels at 32c @32½c. WHISKY dull at 19c.@19½c. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—7,000 bbls. Flour; 4,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports for the same time*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 50,000 bushels Wheat; 3,300 bushels Corn; 16,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR inactive. WHEAT scarce—no sales. CORN dull; sales 1,500 bushels Illinois at 61c. RYE in demand; sales 3,400 bushels Canadian at 55c. *Canal Freights*—Lower and dull: Flour, 28c.; Wheat 8c. to New-York. Winds unfavorable. *Lake Receipts*—13,500 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,700 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 27.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet—sales 17,000 bushels at 63½c. CORN active. OATS buoyant. *Shipments to Buffalo*—1,200 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bush. Wheat, no Corn. *Receipts*—600 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bush. Wheat, 11,500 bush. Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 27.

COTTON—sales to-day, 5,500 bales, at irregular prices, the market closing with a decline, mostly on the middling and lower qualities; we quote Middling at 11⅛c.@11¼c. SUGAR, 5⅜c.@5⅝c. RED WHEAT, 90c., and White $1 07½. LARD, in barrels, 11½c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d. Sterling Exchange very dull.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 26.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, 3,000 bales at irregular prices; quotations are nominal. MOLASSES is very dull, but prices are unchanged. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool [illegible].

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 26.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 900 bales.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, May 26.

COTTON slow of sale, and prices without change.

AUGUSTA, GA., Wednesday, May 26.

COTTON market quiet, and prices unaltered.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 27.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—A declining tendency; Red, $1; White, $1 10@$1 12. CORN buoyant; sales 2,000 bushels, at 70c.@72c. WHISKY steady, at 21c.@22c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 27.

FLOUR—Sales of City Mills at $4. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firm at 64c.@70c. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and heavy.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 27.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, 22; Morris Canal, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible].

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR	DATE.
Fulton	New-York	Havre	May 29
Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	May 29
Austria	New-York	Southampton	June 1
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	June 2
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	June 3
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	June 9
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June 14
Hammonia	New-York	Hamburg	June 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 16
FROM EUROPE.			
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 19
North Star	Southampton	New-York	May 19
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 19
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 22
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 29
Arago	Southampton	New-York	June 2
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	June 4
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 5
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	June 5

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Persia, for Liverpool—Miss Floyd Jones, Louisiana; Ry. Raford, London; Robt. Bait, New York; Francisco Palacio, Havana; Mr. Bukowski, California; F. G. Schmidt, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. Augustine Heard, Jr., New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dowd, infant and maid, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. C. Bainforth, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Moses H. Grinnell and servant, Miss Grinnell, Miss Fanny Grinnell and maid, Irving Grinnell, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, New-Bedford; Miss Mary A. Boardman, Miss A. Cheatham, Mr. and Mrs. John McVea, Miss Watts, Louisiana; Miss Williams, New-Orleans; Mr. Lidderdale, New York; Chas. Leoich, California; Mr. Zelloeger, Paris; Ed. Du Pasquier; James S. Thayer, New York; S. S. Bridge, Washington; Mrs. and Miss Gwin and maid, Wm Gwin, Mrs. Kaye and two daughters, Liverpool; Mr. Logan, McKnight, A. O. Arand, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Mills, Jr., New York; Miss Ben. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Banden, Pennsylvania; Mr. and Mrs. John Lee Carroll, Miss Heley Carroll, Mrs. Royal Phelps, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Heyward, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deun, Miss Heywood, Miss Delon, Mr. Middleton, Charleston; Francisco Aballi, Benito Estecour, Pedro Ortiz, Sebastian Andrea, Havana; J. Schmid, Mobile; G. Bilger, Prussia; Norman Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Gill, New-York; Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Lonsdale, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Longworth, their children and maid, Cincinnati; A. O. Brand, New-Orleans; Col. and Mrs. F. W. Pickens, and two servants, United States Minister to Russia, South Carolina; Mrs. Hope, London; Mr. and Mrs. James Armstrong and niece, Baltimore; Mrs. Olymp De la Grange, New Orleans; Mrs. McKnick, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. William Reynolds, Miss Elizabeth Reynolds, A. G. Tyng, Peoria, Ill; Mr. and Mrs. T. Benning, Toronto; P. D. D. Hall, Ohio; Mr. Amceto Bernigilic, Havana; T. Frisby Henderson, Miss Julia Henderson, Miss Ellen Henderson, Miss Caroline Crock, Baltimore; Mrs. Dr. Willis, Toronto; F. G. Thurston, Messrs. James H. Orne, Philadelphia; T. J. Fennel, New-Orleans; Geardo Yqual, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. Silkenstedt, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Graffe, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John Tweddle and two daughters, Albany; Mrs. Andres Ysasi, infant and two servants, Mr. Andres Ysasi and friend, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. Peter T. Wright, Philadelphia; Mrs. H. Veyne, nurse and child; Messrs. Zasinto, M. Murtinez, Camito de Carnesa, Havana; Wm. Connor, Natchez; D. G. Scott, Dubuque; Breckell, New-York; J. R. Boylston, Charleston; G. M. Bragiotti, New-York; John Jarvis, Hartford; L. Brackman, New-York; James Mortimer, Secretary to Col. Pickens, S. C.; Sam. Sloan, Philadelphia; Wm Dampster, B. A. Gerckobe, Jr., New York; Joseph Olerenshaw, England; Edgar Edwards, New-Orleans; Thos. Drew, Robt. Burnett, Watts Sherman, New-York; E. Gignel, New-Orleans; Capt. Marruder, U. S. N., Washington; Thos. Greig, R. M. Gomez, John Wallis, Jose M. Zamora, New-York; Miss Pickens, Miss Jenny Pickens and maid, S. C.; J. A. Shawcroft, New-Orleans; B. Gibb, Montreal; John Nicholson, New York; E. Isaac, Geo. M. Fitz, New-Orleans; R. J. Stevenson, Albert Mathewson, New-York; Chas. Lening, Philadelphia; Dr. A. A. Hays, Boston; Latimer Bailey, B. Goodwin, New York; O. A. Vegram, Virginia; J. B. Fraisse, Chas Cross, J. Savoy, New-York; Mr. Good, Hartford; D. Littlejohn, New-York; Ph. Levich, California; Hari Ruprecht, New Orleans; Dr. R. O. Butler, W. D. Glenn, L. Andewreid, Philadelphia; Mrs. Stevenson, three daughters and son, New York; Mrs. Vogel and party of three, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Kilbn, New-York; Charles C. Alger and son, New York; James M. Calden and friend, Charleston; Samuel Clapham and son, England; J. P. Degondtdetilly, Belgian Consul at New-Orleans; Leon de Garden, bearer of dispatches; Mr. Bernard, Mr. Donoy, J. Denham, R. Esterbrook, Edward Cunard, New York; Col. Stanton, R. A., and servant, England; Mr. Patterson, Morris Arnold, New-York; L. Dyer, Philadelphia; J. Ed. Bryan, Louisville; James M. Dunbar, New-York; H. B. B. Davies, Manchester; Manuel Junerlis, Manuel Manue, Havana; D. S. Hasluck, B. McAnulty, Andrew Dawson, S. H. Whitwell and Frederick A. Whitwell, Eben S. Poor, Boston. Total 216.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Africa, from Liverpool—Mr. E. Sered, lady and 3 children, Miss Schroeder, Mrs. Everett, Miss Duffield, K. S. Harris, Miss Travers, Miss R. D. Smith, Mrs. J. M. Coultas, Mr. Goddart, Miss Fearing, Mr. Villiars, 3 children and maid servant, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Wetmore, A. Wilson, Mr. Wood, Mr. Trabus, H. W. Haynes, W. H. Smith, C. Smith, Mr. Todhunter, R. Berking, J. P. Meyer, Alex. D. Napier, Jas. Fisher, H. Geabout, C. Sharspestern, Mr. Mayo, J. Bartes, D. C. Whitman, Mrs. Bliss, Mr. Ramsey, Mr. Jamieson, Capt. Palmer, H. Tobin, J. F. Arne, G. S. Harris, Mr. Vivian, J. Murray and lady, R. H. Johnston, lady, 3 children and servant, A. Cluss, Mr. McKein, Mr. Seligman, Mr. Sperrot, Benj. Columleia, Mr. Woodman, H. Martin and lady, Mr. Villiars and servant, Jos. Penn, Mr. Thorton, R. Reeder, H. Krause, Wm. McKean, T. O'Brien.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—J. G. Smith and lady, Mrs. Picot and daughter, Miss K. White, Miss J. Horn, C. S. Mitchell and lady, W. H. Brown and lady, A. Dexter, R. R. Cooley and lady, R. Duplop, lady and servant, H. Husted, lady and daughter, D. W. Wightman, A. Rosenberg, Miss F. Sowers, Miss M. Florence, Miss Evans, Mrs. J. Gray and servant, G. M. Kelly and lady, W. Walden, J. R. Allen, L. Underhill, F. Miller, Jos. Aldridge, W. Darley, S. Redfern, A. O. Clark, J. Smith, W. P. Dean, E. C. Fronk and lady, and 20 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 33 | Sun sets.... 7 23 | Moon sets.... 8 46
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 46 | Gov. Island. 8 35 | Hell Gate..... 9 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 27.

Cleared.

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ship Graham's Polly, Norton, Antwerp, Layton & Hurlbut.

Brigs Fannie Butler, Bartlett, Galveston, G. A. Ferris; State of Maine, Cates, Havana, W. W. Russell.

Schooners Virginia, Davis, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Forest King, Berry, Machias, J. K. Dow; R. W. Brown, Derrickson, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; Pearl, Westervelt, Newbern, Davis & Holmes; D. M. Barnard, Hofses, Georgetown, Simson & Clapp; H. Blackman, Sherman, Jacksonville, J. C. Slaight; Broadfield, Fisk, Richmond, Merrill & Abbott.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, J. Perkins, Agent.

Arrived.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool May 15, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. May 15, at noon, between Rock Light and the Bell Buoy, passed Br. ships Morrington and Queen of the Lakes; also, ships Emerald Isle, Manhattan, Middlesex, Mary Ogden, Chimborazo and Ocean Belle, all bd. into Liverpool. May 24, at 1:30 P. M., lat. 43, lon. 61, signalized steamship Vanderbilt, hence for Southampton. May 26, at noon, lat. 40 34, lon. 72 8, exchanged signals with Am. ship Josephine, bd. W.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam.

Ship Thornton, Collins, Liverpool April 28, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Crossed the Banks in lat. 46; saw no ice. Has been detained below 30 hours on account of thick weather.

Brig O'Brien, Robinson, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Lion, Hix, Windsor, N. S., via Portland, Me., 5 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Delaware, Hamilton, Portland, Me., 3 ds., with heading to Waydell Bros.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Louisa, Chase, Boston, 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. T. W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. M. S. Partridge, Hix, Rondout, for Portland, Me.

Sloop Cherokee, King, Harpswell, 3 ds., with lobsters to Nathan Rogers & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Baltimore 48 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

SAILED—From the City, Br. steamship Persia, Judkins, for Liverpool.

BELOW—Ship R. H. Robinson.

WIND—During the day from N. E., with rain.

Memoranda.

BOSTON, May 27.—The bark Marion, from New-Orleans, struck on Nantucket Shoals on the 25th inst. came off leaking, and is now leaking one foot per hour.—(By telegraph.)

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—The American ship Windward, from New-Orleans, for this port, is outside, in tow, with loss of mainmast.

BAHIA, April 15.—The American ship Oriental, 1,032 tons, from London, bd. to Bombay, put in here with cargo shifted; it was restored, and she proceeded to sea two days since.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 26—Arr. ships India, from Bremen, and Odessa, from Havre.

NORFOLK, May 27—Arr. ship John Ravenel, Liverpool 31 ds., at Hampton, bd. to James River.

Spoken, &c.

Amazon—ship, from New-York for London, May 23, lat. 39, lon. 67.

Josephine—ship, of Salem, from Antwerp for New-York, May 8, lat. 46 00, lon. 25.

James Gray—brig, bd. E., May 14, lat. 44 00, lon. 46.

Kingston—Br. bark, bd. from New-York for Liverpool, was [illegible]

Underwriter—ship, from New-York for Liverpool, was signalized, May 16, lat. 45, lon. 54.